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. AARON M. POWELL, *Editor.*
WENDELL PHILLIPS, *Special Editorial Contributor.*

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## *FROM VIRGINIA.*

EXTRACTS OF LETTERS FROM MISS C. F. PUTNAM TO MISS HOLLEY.

LOTTSBURG, Va., January, 1870.

THE bad news of the "admission of Virginia" made haste and got here—in the Richmond *Whig*. The editorial begged Virginians to respect the "rights and opinions" of Northern strangers come to dwell among them, and other talk for the Buncombe North—betraying an anxiety lest their uncivilized ways should prove our protests well-founded. In fact the barbarism of Virginia was admitted by pleading for that hospitality shown to "strangers" in all civilized countries. I thank you for the Elmira paper that had Hamilton Ward's eloquent speech, the best of any Northerner's I have seen in the debate. Who is he? The Northern press has behaved shamefully toward this question, whipped into the traces by the New York *Tribune*. What a whirlwind they have sown for the nation to reap by-and-by. Just as before the war! Heartless and witless! What a manifestation of the worst political intrigue the miserable *Tribune* has been guilty of! It seems like a fiend plucking down to ruin both rebels and loyal people. Poor Virginia! I do not see any way to help a Red Sea of suffering, and it was so plain and simple to use the powers of Congress, as Gen. Canby wanted to, and save us! How mean to overrule his sturdy sense of justice! He, a *Kentuckian*, by that *Unitarian*, Massachusetts Hoar! It is too bad! to have blows from that quarter. It is that Dana set "whose sympathies go with their race!" against Mr. Phillips "with the *right*." It shows that all through the terrible experience of war they have remained like Saint Anthony's fishes, "Just as ever."

Mr. Dow tells me he is removed from the county clerk's office here. No reason has yet been given for his removal, and as all the military power now ends, he will probably never get any official reason. This seems to me but the drop before the coming shower.

What a fine, true telling passage that was in Hamilton Ward's speech about "how the rebels *cringed* around the knees of power" after Grant's election. But alas! *what* side has his power been to us!

Two more Loudon County papers are sent to me. That's the home of the Loudon County loyal Quakers, that Mosby's men used to swoop upon and rob of their stacks of Saturday pies! Mr. N—— told me he thought it was rather petty to recite in the memorial what the committee said of keeping their hands on their watches, etc., while before Butler, and the jest about "taking the spoons." But I approve of it, as it is just such continual habits of speaking and feeling that show the false pretensions of these Virginians to loyalty. I suppose Congress will now go on removing disabilities enough, of men like Col. C——, so they can fill the judges' benches and shut us off from having *our* friends in the *courts*. How faithfully Wendell Phillips scores to the line of Judgment Day clearness in his article!

I took the Sunday School and gave an hour after the reading of the classes to "the news." "Is there any strange news stirring?" is the common question put to me, in these waiting days to see what Congress was going to do with us, and at last I have had to tell them "The State is in!" and put as good a face as I dared to on the three "guarantees," *four* with the Test oath, which will only unseat two members of the Legislature. And also told them of the first act of Gov. Walker's appointing one of the bitterest opponents in the constitutional convention (Marye) to all the new liberal provisions, as Lieutenant Governor. So if the rebels don't like Walker, they can follow their fashion and *assassinate* him and have a man after their own heart. No act *could* have more clearly exhibited the faithlessness of this miserable tool Walker, to his oath to support the new constitution! I well remember how terribly this Mayre's name stood out in all the Debates of the constitutional convention against every new good feature proposed, and his appointment now gladdens all rebel Virginia with the hope that these shall "never be carried out" as Walker has promised them. I read to the still audience Mr. Ward's speech and Mr. Sumner's. They listened with breathless, intense eagerness, and I do not believe a more intelligent assembly could be gathered in all this Virginia country, on the questions at issue. It is hard to disappoint their hopes of the Republican party, but they may as well know the truth and prepare for the new coming Radicals. Now let us turn to the next, hope, *Land*. Tho' I'm afraid Congress will fail us there too. How the shades of apprehension and the lights of hope played over these good faces!

I send you some little letters the school girls have been writing. These girls have been about *four* months in school, in all since I came. These were the girls that never had held a pencil and yet wrote their names legibly before the first week of school was out. They have been in the field all the long season helping "make the corn crop," and are now so happy at their geography and books in school, good faithful scholars.

Last night was night school and I gave the story of the Suez Canal, from Mr. Smalley's most interesting letters. I had been instructed by and taught them from the beautiful globe you bought for us with Mrs. Col. B. Greene's money. What a pleased, eager interest John Carter, Joseph Armstrong, Sampson Butler and the rest of the men took in it, when I told them how the tide came up the Red Sea and drowned "Pharaoh and his host." Their acquaintance with the sea, I find has given them liberal ideas about the world. I wish you could see the school now! Well clothed up, a wonderful advance on the old grotesque patches, and free from chills, just as I predicted, if they could be kept warmly dressed enough. It is a wonder to us all how many things you send down. Thornton Parker said to Col. Hunter "The Lord only knows where they all come from!" One day we had the beautiful blue heron crane for our dinner. Leroy Thompson's son shot it in the morning; "sun about a quarter of an hour high," and his wife cooked it for us. You must look in "The State Ornithology" and see *what* bird it really is. It has a crest, long plumes and lovely feathers that hang under its neck, like a curious beard. I remember the picture well, but forget its name, the most elegant bird of its tribe. I improved the occasion to give a lesson in ornithology to our fifty scholars, used the chart from Harpers' for illustration. Miss T —— is struck with the habit of observation these children show in reporting what they know of birds. I think they are delightful scholars in Natural History.

Old Mr. Kelley said to me, "I certainly does want to see Miss Holley. For she told us on things we never knowed before, and gave us more light than we ever got in all our lives. When is she coming?" Then he told how stiff with rheumatism he is, because he was made to stay out in the snow and cold, and cut his cord of wood, and his hands froze the skin coming off, and so did his feet. This was since the war began. An old man of seventy! He cut us some wood, and I gave him warm, woolen clothes out of your boxes. And poor Turner Wildy's new house was all burned up and every thing in it!

He has just gone on to a piece of ground he bought of Capt. D——, and has been moving by us all his poor goods and chattels, too busy building and moving to send the children to school. This and the sad news that Alfarata's mother is dead has made to-day an unusually sorry one. Poor Glasgow Blackwell will be all torn up by this overwhelming affliction. They lived very tenderly, affectionately prizing their home life as fondly as any family I ever knew. He suffered greatly at their separation in the war, when he was obliged to follow a rebel officer. His gentle wife was very sick then, and it was only the thought of her, behind, that kept him from flying to our camp at Gettysburg, now, she is gone indeed! How patiently she has borne all this trial of her sickness in that poor, poor home they have striven so to rise in and make respectable.

Jan. 25th.—After the big meeting Sunday, poor Glasgow Blackwell's sorrow-chastened face presented its mute but eloquent appeal for sympathizing recognition. I spoke with him and gave him the bundle of clothing I had laid out for Alfarata and her brother. He told me he should move next Friday to his new home near Dr. Nash. But to what a different new home without her! The affections of all these people centre remarkably in their *homes*. The grown up young folks cling fondly to the father and mother's house and help valuably "in the crop." To-day the morning was heavy with rain, but lo! a full school, we were astonished to see them all from far and near. Sylvester Fauntleroy and Elizabeth and Matilda Carter we knew were inevitable, but we didn't dream of the Cherry Point (seven miles) Paynes getting here! Three boys from across Cone River, board about at Pyramus Nutts, etc, on purpose to attend this school. James Butler finds it "Kingdom come" to be in school every day, I shall never forget his paying $4, to help plaster this school-house when I first arrived. I shall always look on him as having a preemption right to all its privileges and immunities. To-day the men have been to pay their taxes to the new sheriff, $1.60 a man. John Carter, Wm. Downing and Sampson Butler came in and signed the petition for the Land Commission bill. This taxation has been the sore spot of the rebel land-masters. Before this they have taxed the *people* and not their own land. $4.25 year before last, and last year $3.18. So you see these poor folks feel a burden lighted very sensibly in the lighter tax of only $1.60. But the land owners mean to make it up in charging *rents*. Young Mr. C——, acting for his father, told the people so last summer. "If you vote for this new constitution that taxes us for free schools (which *I* never shall send to in my life), you will have to pay for it in *rents*. We shall make you do it." How I do hope the Land bill will pass! and just land enough secured for them "to stand on" as they have been praying so for! Two millions of dollars won't buy much more than an acre a piece. I am told this Lottsburg Board of Registrars have never got a dollar of their pay from government, because they were *reported*. So much good has come of it. But as Wendell Phillips says in his Virginia editorial, "None but the stark-mad or idiotic patriots will ever be so foolish as to *show* their attachment to the nation" in the next rebellion. How *horribly mean* Grant and the Republicans have been towards these poor loyalists in Virginia. Affectionately, C. F. P.

## *WOMAN'S RIGHTS.—A REVIEW OF MR. GREELEY.*

NORTHUMBERLAND, Pa., February 4, 1870.

*To the Editor of the Standard:*

HORACE GREELEY gave a lecture at Sunbury, Pa., on the 26th of January. The subject as announced was "The Woman Question."

He said in substance that it had been the practice of all nations to assign to men those labors and pursuits requiring superior physical strength and courage, or requiring activity abroad, such as war, the clearing up of the forest and the like, while to woman was assigned the humbler and more constant round of domestic labors; that there had been no exception in the case of any nation savage or civilized, nor yet had there been any in the imagination of any romancing story teller: that the treatment of woman in the savage state was not so very unreasonable after all, but the burdens which the wild Indian imposes on his partner result from the necessities of his position. He must procure food for the family, the first and most imperative of all their wants, which may require great labor as well as vigilance, strength and courage: that the subjects of government, war, treaties with other tribes or nations, belong most fitly to men.

He does not claim that woman's intellect is inferior to that of man, but he assumes that for her to have any agency in carrying on the affairs of government would necessarily be a derogation from the right of man, except perhaps in such local and subordinate affairs as school district administration.

The great cardinal postulate of all his philosophy on this question is that nature has made a real difference between men and women, and that however much we may try, we never can succeed in making a man a woman or a woman a man. He grasps this postulate with such a firm hold that he can see nothing beyond the difference which nature has made. So his imagination is utterly unable to reach that common ground of humanity and that unity of interest and purpose which lie beyond the distinction of sex. All Greek to him would be the question, "Must I be treated as an outcast or a slave, because I see fit to come into the world a woman, or are you entitled to domineer over me because you may have seen fit to come into the world a man?" Possibly some people may think that a man or a woman does not make his own sex any more than he makes his natural complexion or the color of his hair. Yet if he had really done so, it is not very easy to see how that could be anybody else's business. Perhaps Mr. Greeley thinks the Creator did a foolish thing in concluding to make a woman at all, and, for anything we can say for certain, if he had had the benefit of Mr. Greeley's advice he would not have made any woman, but would have made use of some higher agency in continuing the race.

Well, it is too bad that the old Moralist who wrote thousands of years ago should have had in some respects so much more liberal a view of human destiny than Mr. Greeley at this late day. That moralist says, "In his own image created he him; male and female created he them," plainly implying his opinion that the image of God in which the human race is created is independent of sex.

Although he likes to disparage the achievements of woman in general, he makes passing allusion to some of the heroines of history, and admits that in exceptional cases women have acted a leading part in those pursuits which belong to the other sex. Yet, so constantly haunted is he by his idea of difference between masculine and feminine, that he turns with a sort of wicked glee from the Maid of Orleans leading armies to victory to the ludicrous picture of an army of sturdy horsemen trembling with terror before the charge of a troop of side-saddle cavalry. However, he did not utterly despair of women getting to be fighters, for he assured the audience that every husband knows that a woman can fight, although a woman's most effective weapon is her tongue.

He said that the right to vote is associated with some duties and responsibilities to which woman is not fitted by nature. The voter ought to be ready to fight for his country when that is in peril.

The political community is a somewhat complicated machine, in which not all are fitted for the same function; and fighting and voting do not necessarily belong together, although they are sometimes brought together by the rabble who are fitter to be the slaves of a despot, than to make any intelligent use of the elective franchise.

Indeed it would not be fair to make the right to vote commensurate with the physical strength of the voter. On that principle if the man of very delicate organization and very little strength is entitled to one vote, the man of giant frame is entitled to more than one. He who was crippled and unfit for military duty would not be entitled to vote at all: and old men would be excluded. But the fighters are as much the servants of the nation as is the President, or a Senator, or any others to whom the duties of office are entrusted. And to resign the functions of government to the military, even supposing them all to be citizens, would be unwise.

He fears that if women had the right to vote they might vote the country into a war in which they would expect to do no part of the fighting. This apparent jealousy directed against woman only of all those exempt from military service looks like a mere excuse for denying her a right. None suffer more in war than women, and it may be added that they have been found as ready as any other persons to do their part for the efficient and gallant defence of their country: and surely she stands behind the patriot soldier, and fights with his arm, who by her presence lends such a charm to home and country as to make them so well worth fighting and dying for.

Reference was made in the lecture to the example of the ancient Germans. It was their custom to be attended in their military expeditions by their women, whose business it was to render them all the assistance in their power, and to inspire them with courage. This participation of women in war must have been referred to as something exceptional, and not to be desired at present. Yet the public virtue which they thus manifested may be efficient in various other ways, and the example shows that women may take an equal interest with men in matters of public concernment, and act as conservators of public virtue. And it is by no means certain that we are not largely, if remotely, indebted to those ancient Germans for the freedom which we at this day enjoy from the calamity of vile subjection to kingly and priestly rule.

What made those barbarous Germans so strong as finally to be too much even for the Roman power was that the State included women as women, the real companions of men, partakers of their joys, their labors and their dangers, not as slaves or mere appendages, nor yet as the ministers of a soul-killing voluptuousness. It appears from the testimony of the historian Tacitus that so high an opinion was entertained of their prudent foresight that their advice was asked in matters of public moment and received with a sort of reverence. Thus was the whole community fused into one mass, inspired by a single patriotic will. And by the way they could have had no use for that silly and dangerous device called a side-saddle; for the same historian says that the men and women dressed alike, except that the latter wore their sleeves short, and preferred linen as the material of their clothing to the skins of wild animals.

There is evidently some little confusion in Mr. Greeley's mind touching the relation of husband and wife. He said that that relation was too often entered into hastily and through passion or caprice, and turned out to be unfortunate: that such unions are not to be considered as marriages at all: and yet he says that the character of the woman who has broken off the first association and entered into a second is to be looked upon as fatally tarnished, and that she has lived long enough. It may be very safely affirmed that the error of this doctrine is not superabundant charity or consistency.

He gave much judicious advice as to the freedom which a young woman should use in selecting a branch of business to which she may devote her energies. There are many honorable employments open to them. They may be cooks, telegraphists, teachers, compositors, and some others were mentioned. He was inclined to dissuade them from being clerks; for many of those who had been such, to the displacement of young men, had looked upon their success as already assured without the condition of their virtuous and exemplary behavior, and had fallen upon sad experiences by yielding to temptation. He did not see fit to perpetrate any strictures upon the vagaries of young men in like positions, nor did he tell how young women may be made to acquire greater sense of dignity and greater constancy of purpose. Yet he says every young woman is the proper judge of what she can do to best advantage, and she must exercise her judgment independently, without regard to what Mrs. Grundy may think or say, and he holds out to her the hope of success if the same labor and expense is judiciously laid out in fitting her for such pursuit as is usually laid out to make her a musician or a teacher of music.

Mr. Greeley does very well to tell us that such things ought to be done, but he does not inform us why they have not been done in time past or why they are not done now, and it is not easy to see why he who so readily assents to the barbarous domination of man over woman by virtue of physical force because it has been widely practiced should find fault with the present condition of things. It seems fair to say that he assents to that to which he makes no objection. It would be no very great kindness to a man who had fallen into a deep pit from which he had no means of extricating himself, to say to him: "Sir, if, instead of loitering away your time here, you will only go to the woods and cut a few poles and make steps, you can get out of this place; and you ought not to hesitate to do so." Of what use is it merely to say that things which have always been neglected ought to be done. And why should he object to the means proposed for remedying the old order of things, while he himself can suggest no remedy.

Mr. Greeley's mirth is hardly consistent with good taste. With what propriety can a philosopher attempt to disparage the work of the Creator, or to make himself merry at the expense of half the human family, and that half struggling under the still incumbent yoke of ancient barbarism which he touches not with one of his fingers.

To give birth to the coming rulers, supporters and defenders of the republic and to nurse them into strength and manly vigor, to watch over their childhood and early youth and fill their opening minds with lessons of manly patriotism and broad humanity, all this surely is no contemptible office, nor is it a thing to be ignored by a philosopher: and nothing more nearly concerns the highest interests of this great nation than that women to whom this work is entrusted should be able to fulfill that trust with faithfulness and with honor, a trust in comparison with which the petty intrigue of time-serving politicians sinks into insignificance. Nor is he justified in ignoring the fact that women are a part of the nation, and are entitled equally with men to the fullest protection of law and the enjoyment of the fruits of civilization and largest culture. These things can be secured only by allowing woman to share equally with man in the cares and responsibilities which relate to their common interests. And thus only can she be adequately fitted for her duties under a free system of government, by receiving that large and liberal education to which Mr. Greeley admits she is entitled.

But if his system of jealous repression with its necessary fruit of multifarious infirmity shall be perpetuated, where in time of the nation's peril will be found the fighters then? There will be occasion ere long, though possibly when the memory of the nation's late experiences with a treacherous rebellion shall be preserved only in history, for some such censure as was uttered by the old poet in view of the decline of manners and the decay of ancient virtue,

Non his juventus nata parentibus
Infecit aequor sanguine Punico.

Not of such parentage came the strong soldiery that deluged the plain with blood of Punic combatants.

Mr. Greeley took occasion to say that he had been a voter for nearly forty years, which would make his age not far from sixty-one. Considering the predicament in which he stands on the Woman Question, it is high time that a friendly note of alarm should be sounded in his ear; because for aught we know there may be still some salvation possible for such a sinner. If the man who through so many years of unparalleled activity has done such signal service in the cause of liberty and civilization, shall throw his influence now in a contrary direction, he steps on dangerous ground. Let me state a strong case. The progressive development and strength of conscience should keep pace with the advance of years; and a truly mournful subject of contemplation is the near approach of old age to a human being who is so far false to the higher instincts of humanity as to sink down hopelessly in a complacent acceptance of old conventionality as the only higher law, regardless of the broader claims of natural justice and destitute of the cheering consolations which spring from a just recognition of them. How much more of dignity than in the apathy of such a state is there in the sentiment of a celebrated character of remote antiquity,

"Who would lose,
Though full of pain, this intellectual being,
Those thoughts that wander through eternity."

It becomes those among us who are indebted to Mr. Greeley at least for abundant opportunity of instruction not to despair of him yet; and it seems propitious that he is getting tired of political wire-pulling and more in love with harmless domestic employments. He said that if he could find a lady who would take off his hands the labor and vexation of attending upon caucuses and conducting electioneering campaigns he would very willingly rock the cradle and attend to the cooking at home; and although at first he might be a little awkward at such things, he would expect to improve by degrees. This was an evidence or an effusion of sweet androgynity much more refreshing than what he had said before about feminine pugnacity. If he had had women among his coadjutors in those political labors, there might not have been in them so much of underhanded, tortuous management to shock his sense of propriety.

The most uncharitable wish that I could express towards Mr. Greeley would be that when he delivers his lecture in presence of such a woman as Anna Dickinson or Tracy Cutler, and she has ample opportunity to follow him, his conscience may be so enlarged that he may be able fully to appreciate the salutary trouncing which he will probably get. Then he might admit honestly, pertinently and in earnest, that a woman's most effective weapon is her tongue. CHARLES COLLINS.

## *INDIAN TREATIES.*

From the St. Louis Democrat.

THANKS to Senator Drake, the Senate has agreed to consider no more Indian treaties in secret session, unless such as may be transmitted for confidential action by the President. Thanks to the President, also, certain of the most objectionable treaties have been publicly exposed by the letter of the Secretary of the Interior, and their withdrawal is requested, so that the Senate can hardly act upon them now without exhibiting the most open and flagrant determination to disregard justice, and to plunder Indian tribes for the benefit of railroad corporations. The Osage treaty is the first named of those which the President desires to withdraw, and as we have repeatedly referred to it, no reader will be surprised that the President, having learned its character from honest Indian superintendents, desires to prevent its adoption. He, at least, will not be responsible for such a wrong. Honor is due to him for this step—the greater honor since it was taken in opposition to the supposed desire of a majority of the Senate for the ratification of the treaty. We trust that this heavy blow demolishes the ring of Indian plunderers.

More far-reaching and permanently beneficial is the decision arrived at in the Senate, on motion of Senator Drake. It does not go as far, by any means, as it should. The Senate has no business to sell or transfer one rod of land belonging to the government, without concurrence of the House, and it seems to us that all lands set apart for Indian tribes must be regarded as belonging to the government, as far as legislation is concerned. Nor is it quite satisfactory, in a permanent sense, that the Senate reserves for secret consideration, any Indian treaty which the President may desire to have so considered, for though the present President, as he shows, will never be a party to any wrongful scheme, it is not beyond the reach of possibility that even Andrew Johnson may at some time become President. But still the reform is a great one, and for the present is practically complete. Before there is a change of administration, the whole plan of robbing Indians by treaty will be broken up by the publicity secured. To Senator Drake, for his efforts in the matter, we give praise the more cheerfully as we have occasion to criticise him in other affairs.

## *EQUAL RIGHTS AMONG THE DOCTORS IN THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.*

IN the Senate of the United States, February 8, Mr. SUMNER made the following

REPORT:

The Committee on the District of Columbia to whom was referred the order of the Senate to consider the expediency of repealing the charter of the Medical Society of the District, and of such other legislation as may be necessary to secure for medical practitioners in the District equal rights and opportunities without distinction of color, have had the same under consideration, and beg leave to report.

The order of the Senate, under which the committee has proceeded, was adopted December 9th, 1869. Subsequently other papers were referred to the committee; being a memorial from medical practitioners styling themselves, "The National Medical Society of the District of Columbia," and asking an act of incorporation, as "a new society which will give all rights, privileges and immunities to all physicians, making only the presentation of a diploma from some college recognized by the American Medical Association, and good standing in the profession, the qualifications necessary for membership;" also a petition from J. Brainerd, M. D., asking for a modification of the charter of the medical society in certain specified particulars; also a petition signed by a large number of practitioners, members of the original society, stating that certain of their number were "authorized to represent their views in relation to the charter of the said society," which petition was followed by an "appeal to Congress" duly signed by the committee above mentioned, setting forth their reasons why the original society should not be disturbed in its charter.

Beside these formal papers were communications from three different colored practitioners, setting forth their individual experience from the proscription they had been obliged to encounter.

The memorialists, protesting against the original society, and asking a new charter, were heard before the committee, as also were the three members appointed to represent the original society. Besides these hearings before the committee there were other informal hearings, so that neither side can complain of not being fully heard. The delay gave to the original society every possible opportunity for explanation, and even for practical modification of the proscriptive policy it had adopted.

The case as developed before the committee will now be stated.

The Medical Society of the District of Columbia was revived by an act of Congress, approved July 7th, 1838, where will be found the names of well-known practitioners under whose auspices the society renewed its corporate existence, with power to hold property, which according to the tenor of this act, is to be applied "to such purposes as they may adjudge most conducive to *the promoting and disseminating medical and surgical knowledge, and for no other purpose whatever.* Such was the declared object of the society. Its object was science, *and no other purpose whatever.*

By this act the members of the society are to hold two stated meetings every year, being on the first Monday in January and July. Then among other provisions, occurs the following:

That it shall be lawful for the said medical society, or any number of them attending, not less than seven, to elect by ballot five persons, residents of the District of Columbia, whose duty it shall be to grant licenses to such medical and chirurgical gentlemen, as they may, *upon a full examination*, judge qualified to practice the medical and chirurgical arts, or as may produce a diploma from some respectable medical college or society, each person so obtaining a certificate to pay a sum, not exceeding ten dollars, to be fixed or provided by the society.

By other provisions it is declared that nothing herein contained shall authorize the corporation *in anywise to regulate the practice of medical or chirurgical attendance*, nor to establish a tariff of charges or fees, or to interfere in any way with charges or fees for medical attendance or advice; and further, that, after the appointment of the medical board, no person not heretofore a practitioner of medicine or surgery in the District of of Columbia, shall be allowed to practice in the district in either of these branches, without having first obtained a license, or the production of a diploma from a respectable medical college or board of examiners established; still further, that every person who, upon application shall be elected a member of the medical society, shall pay a sum not exceeding ten dollars, to be ascertained by the society; and still further, the medical society is empowered "from time to time to make such by-laws, rules and regulations as they may find requisite, which by-laws, rules, and regulations shall in their application and operation *be exclusively confined to said society as a society or body corporate, and not to its members individually when not acting in a corporate character.*"

Such are the principal terms of the charter or act of incorporation, giving to this society the sanction of Congress.

Besides this charter is what is entitled a "constitution," adopted by the society, where will be found further details, expressed in articles.

By one of these it is declared in substantial harmony with the charter, as follows:

The object of this society shall be the granting of licenses agreeably to the provisions of the charter, and the *consideration and promotion of all subjects connected with medicine, and the collateral branches of the science.*"

Thus again is the society dedicated to medical science, and constituted an educational institution.

By an another article it is declared:

Candidates for membership shall be duly proposed to the Medical Society, and be recommended by the board of examiners, and may be balloted for at the meeting next after their proposals, when it shall require the concurrence of two-thirds of the members present for their admission, and every member so elected shall have previously paid to the treasurer of the society an admission fee of ten dollars.

According to these articles the benefits of the society, which, among other things, are "the consideration and promotion of all subjects connected with medicine and the collateral branches of the science," are limited to those who, being proposed and recommended by the board of examiners, shall be chosen on a ballot by a vote of two-thirds of the membership present. Only in this way are members obtained; and such is the guard established by the society. Among the prerequisites nothing is said of color.

On this statement it is clear that any test of membership, on account of color, is without any sanction in the charter or constitution of the society, in neither of which is there any limitation of "white" or "Caucasian." The application of such a test is in the nature of an abuse or tyranny, not forbidden in positive terms, but condemned by reason and humanity.

This pretension becomes more offensive as the course of the society is more clearly comprehended. By a supplementary process of metamorphosis, the "medical society" changes itself into what is called a "medical association," with the same officers, but subject to a series of "regulations" through which certain restrictions are established, plainly inconsistent with the charter, which is the origin at once of the society and of the association. By these "regulations" the members of the association are "members or licentiates of the medical society," who, "having produced satisfactory evidence of qualification," receive on ballot the votes of a majority of the members present, and, on election, subscribe the "regulations" of the association.

Thus is membership of the association twice guarded—First, the candidate must be a member or licentiate of the "society;" and secondly, being such, he must besides be chosen by a majority of the "association."

Among the "regulations" of the "association," are two, deserving special attention from their inconsistency with the original charter. The first is the tariff of fees, when the charter expressly declares that "nothing herein contained shall authorize said corporation in anywise * * * to establish or fix a tariff of charges or fees, or to interfere in any way with charges or fees for medical attendance." The second is the notable article that "no member of this association, shall consult with or meet in a professional way any resident practitioner of this District, who is not a member thereof, after said practitioner shall have resided six months in said District," and this is in the face of the charter, which declares, first, that "nothing herein contained shall authorize said corporation in anywise to regulate the practice of medical or chirurgical attendance," and secondly, that "the by-laws, rules and regulations shall in their application and operation be exclusively confined to said society as a society or body corporate, and not to its members individually, when not acting in a corporate character." Obviously, on the face, these "regulations" are inconsistent with the charter of the "society," out of which the "association" is derived. The attempt through this suplementary "association" to accomplish what is forbidden to the "society," is a plain evasion which is a characteristic cover for the unworthy incidents which have occurred.

By the act of Congress to which both society and association are traced, there is no sanction for any exclusion on account of color, and all by-laws and regulations of fees or attendance are forbidden; but it appears that good men, practioners in Washington, have been excluded on account of color, and that, in pursuance of a "regulation" of the association, these same practitioners have been denied the advantage of consultation with members thereof.

Of course, when the society was originally constituted, there were no colored medical practitioners in the District of Columbia, as there were no colored lawyers, no colored jurymen, no colored magistrates, no colored functionaries of any kind; nor could colored persons ride in the public conveyances, or vote. But all this is now changed. There are colored practitioners here now, who, by professional knowledge, good conduct, and correct deportment, vindicate equality with their white brethren. Among these is one who served as surgeon in the national army during the late war for the suppression of the rebellion, and was breveted a lieutenant colonel. Nothing could be more natural than that these colored practitioners should seek the opportunities for improvement in medical science, which is the declared object of the society, and also that they should seek to bring themselves within the terms required by the association, so as to enjoy the advantage of professional consultation with practitioners more experienced than themselves. Accordingly three of their number took the proper steps.

These candidates, following the requirements of the charter, were examined by the proper board of the society, who unanimously reported them as "eligible under the charter;" or, according to the words of the charter, "qualified to practice the medical and chirurgical arts." Their names were then submitted to ballot by the society at a full meeting, and they were rejected; the first candidate by a vote of twelve to sixty. This was in June last. Another candidate was rejected by a vote of twenty-five to thirty-five. There was no objection on any ground of personal demerit, or professional unfitness, but only that they were colored. This was "the head and front of their offending,"—nothing more.

The society was by no means unanimous in this discreditable ostracism and some of the members attempted a rally to equal rights by a resolution introduced at the annual meeting, January 3, 1870, as follows:

*Resolved*, That no physician, who is otherwise eligible, shall be excluded from membership in this society on account of race or color.

This resolution, which is only the repetition of a provision so often applied in other cases by Congress, was defeated. The medical society, by a vote of twenty-six to ten, refused to consider it; and then, as if to strangle in committee all chance of any colored practitioner obtaining a recommendation from the board of examiners, as is required for a candidate, the whole board, who had reported in favor of these colored candidates, was superseded, and others, well known for opposition to their admission, including a doctor lately in the rebel service, were appointed instead. Thus did the society seek to extend its proscription into the future.

Beyond even the indignity which it offered, this ostracism has consequences of peculiar importance. The regulation prohibiting consultation with any resident practitioner not a member of the association comes into play, and these colored practitioners find themselves shut out from such opportunity. Here again is indignity, with positive damage in professional position. Facts communicated to the committee show the operation of this exclusion.

Dr. Augusta, formerly an army surgeon and brevet lieutenant colonel, states that members of

the medical society have repeatedly refused to consult with him, alleging as a reason that the laws of the society prohibited them from doing so. He then relates that in June, 1868, while in attendance upon a patient, the family desired that Dr. Garnett should be summoned. The messenger who went for him reported that he was out of town, but that Dr. Drinkard, who was in charge of his practice, said that he could not consult with Dr. Augusta, as the latter "did not belong to his society," but that he would take the case, which proposition was declined by the family, and Dr. Bliss, well known for his liberal nature, was called in, who consulted with Dr. Augusta, the society to the contrary notwithstanding. Dr. Augusta adds, Dr. Garnett "has taken two of my patients while I was attending them, and without any notice to me, except that at my next visit I was informed that Dr. Garnett was attending." Another practitioner said of Dr. Augusta that he believed the latter was a good doctor, and he would have no objection to consult with him, but the rules of his society did not allow it. On this, Dr. Augusta properly remarks:

Now you will see that all three of these gentleman refused to consult with me on the ground that I was not a member of their society, while at the same time, when I have taken steps to become a member, they, with others, use extraordinary means to defeat my election and succeed in their object.

Dr. Purvis, one of the proscribed on account of color, relates an experience similar to that of Dr. Augusta. He was called suddenly to a patient, when, owing to the fright from sudden illness, messengers were sent to Drs. Lovejoy, Miller, and Norris. "The patient," he says, "properly belonged to me; but when I ascertained that other physicians had been sent for, I waited to hold consultation with them. They arrived in a little while, but, to my surprise, excepting Dr. Norris, they would have nothing whatever to do with me." And he then adds:

"It is not an uncommon experience of mine to have physicians take my patients, they knowing I had not been dismissed, thus doing me direct injury." This testimony is in entire harmony with that of Dr. Augusta.

Dr. Tucker, another of the proscribed on account of color, after testifying to the refusal "to meet to consultation, thus subjecting physicians of color, to great disabilities," proceeds to mention three instances where members of the society had declined to go into consultation with him, one of them saying that "it would be impossible to call in consultation, as the association would impose a fine upon him for so doing."

Such is the evidence before the committee, leaving no question of the damage done to these colored practitioners. But it must not be understood that all the members of the society follow the proscriptive rule. Some depart from it clandestinely—others openly. Some bravely challenge the censure of the society, while they perform a simple professional duty.

There is a further loss of educational opportunities produced by this proscription. If such opportunities are of value; if they are not entirely useless, then should they be extended generously to all practitioners who come within the conditions of fitness. An exclusion on account of color is a limitation of medical education, which is the more unjust when it is considered how large a portion of the population here belongs to the proscribed race. In this aspect the conduct of the medical society is open to additional reprobation.

From what has appeared before the committee, three things are in evidence:

1. That medical practitioners, above criticism in every respect, are refused admission to the society solely on account of color.

2. That members of the society refuse to consult with medical practitioners, thus excluded on account of color, to the serious detriment of such practitioners.

3. That medical practitioners are shut out from educational opportunities on account of color.

Nothing adduced by the representatives of the offending society has in any way varied these conclusions. Indeed, the case is plainly aggravated by the apologetic defenses, which resolve themselves into two pretenses—first, that "the privileges of membership consist of *social reunion* for medical discussion, and the election of officers annually;" and secondly, that "the question of membership is one of *optional and social association.*"

On these two excuses it is enough to remark, that if this be the present object of the society, it is hardly worth while that it should continue under the sanction of Congress. The original object, as declared in the charter and constitution of the society, was the promotion of medical science, which nobody can doubt is worthy of congressional care. But when the society is transmuted into a social club it assumes a different character; and if this is done in derogation of the equal rights of all it becomes a nuisance and a shame.

No testimony against the society can be stronger than that in the "appeal to Congress," authenticated by the committee appointed to represent them on this occasion, where it is said:

Shall the existence of the society be threatened because a majority of its members have held and acted upon the belief that the admission of certain persons as members would render the attendance upon these meetings *so distasteful* as to insure their cessation, and thus, far from benefiting the complainants, destroy the usefulness of the society.

In harmony with this strange and unworthy confession, was the statement of one of the representatives of the society, made at the hearing before the committee, that the exclusion of colored persons was "simply a question of taste;" in other words the presence of colored practitioners is not agreeable, and therefore their equal right to all opportunities of professional improvement must be sacrificed. "Simply a question of taste!" By this same reason all other proscriptions of colored persons might be vindicated with like force, and, in fact, this is the stale cry for every similar pretension. Especially was it heard at the proposal that the public conveyances should be open to colored persons; but this question of taste is constantly disappearing in the fruition of equal rights. "Simply a question of taste!" For awhile this cry, mingling with bad law, excluded colored lawyers from the bar, but at last the Supreme Court of the United States relaxed its rigors and unbarred its gates. "Simply a question of taste!" Such is the cry that still remains against the admission of the colored man to the Senate of the United States, but nobody ventures it seriously. The cry, silenced in all other places, is heard sounding from the medical society at the national capital, and Congress is called to sanction it. "Simply a question of taste!" Then is the Declaration of Independence "simply a question of taste." Then are human rights "simply a question of taste."

It is difficult to treat the pretension of the Medical Society seriously, especially when we consider the device by which what is prohibited in the original charter of the society, is expressly ordained in the regulations of the association. Nobody can be a member of the latter who is not already "member or licentiate" of the former, so that in fact the latter is nothing but the original society under an *alias*; and yet the association does what is forbidden to the society, and both together set up a proscription, which is calculated to arouse mingled condemnation and derision.

The Medical Society are enacting a well-known part, admired in story and in drama. Rip Van Winkle, wandering in the mountains, fell asleep some time before the revolution, nor did he awake until the war was over, when returning to his village, he proposed the health of King George the Third. He knew nothing of independence and the republic that was established. The Medical Society act as if slavery still ruled, with its proscriptions, exclusions and tyrannies. Evidently they know not that great sway of equal rights which has been declared. It remains that they should be told in such manner that the lesson cannot be forgotten.

It is painful to think that this pretension must bring discredit upon the medical profession in our country, and also upon the republic itself. That science to which humanity owes so much, must suffer, when it is seen how its votaries espouse a proscription so irrational and harsh. The republic must suffer also, when it is seen that here at the national capital, this wrong can be perpetuated without arousing instant judgment.

It is the duty of Congress to apply the remedy, which it must do in the name of equal rights, and for the sake of the example which will be felt throughout the country. Let this pretension be suppressed at the National Capital, and it will shrink out of sight in other places. The equal rights of all will receive new assurance, and the republic will be glorified.

The committee, for the present, content themselves with reporting a bill to repeal the original charter, which, according to its terms, Congress may "at any time alter, amend or annul, at pleasure." A corporation which ceases to be in harmony with the spirit of the age, which insults a large body of fellow-citizens, and is a stumbling-block to harmony, cannot expect the continued sanction of Congress.

## *NASBY.*

THE FRIENDS AND CONFREERS OF MR. NASBY HOLD A MEETING AND INDULGE IN A PROLONGED WAIL OVER THE PASSAGE OF THE FIFTEENTH AMENDMENT BY THE OHIO LEGISLATURE.

6TH WARD, NOO YORK,
Jan. 24, 1860.

THE passige uv the Fifteenth Amendment by the Ohio Legislacher created a profound sensashen in this immejit visinity. The news reached us in the afternoon, and that evening a large meetin was held in the back room uv my grosery to express our views on the topic, the elect uv the Democrisy uv the ward bein present. I wuz uv course called to the chair, and Tommy Mick Farland, who wuz wunst a reporter, till an overpowerin fondness for likker prevented him from dischargin his dooties, and who ez he kin write hez since made a livin by actin ez Sekretary uv Dimekratic meetins in this ward, wuz made Sekretary. Terence O'Grath, who is an under waiter at the Astor House, remarked that his sole wuz filled with woe. The passage uv the Amendment by the Ohio Legislacher, settled the question uv nigger suffrage. From this time forward a menial race, only fitted by nacher to do menial offices for others, would be placed on a ekality with him. It wuz degradin to the race uv freemen to wich he belonged, and for one he wood never, no never submit. Mr. O'Grath wood hev continyood his remarks but he wuz cut short by the entrance uv the head waiter, who cussed him viggerusly for bein away from his place, and ordered him instantly to leeve. "Who's brushin the gentlemen's coats and pullin off their boots, and sich, while yoor here blatherin?" indignantly ejackilated the head man, ez Mr. O'Grath meekly left the room.

Timmy Brannon, a drayman, remarkt that he wuz entirely discouraged. Only last week he hed bin arrested and fined for beatin his hoss over the head with a dray pin, and now kin nothin be dun to check these outrages?

Thomas Patterson, Esq., a gentleman knowed in pugilistic circles ez "Patty the Lifter" wanted to know whether he wuz to be compelled to go to the polls twenty times a day beside niggers? "Blarst my heyes" remarkt Mr. Patterson, vehemently, I'll go back to hold Hingland first!

Mr. Phelim Malloy remarkt that so far ez Noo York wuz conserned he didn't know ez 'twood make any difference. He wuz entirely shoor that no nigger wood ever vote in the Sixth ward, anyhow, ez we don't allow only sich white men to vote ez we want to hev vote. But—"

"But sposn they'll all vote the democratic ticket?" sung out an Alderman.

"They wooden't do us any good," retorted Mr. Malloy. So long ez we kin repate ez often ez needs be, and stuff into the boxes ez many votes ez we want, wat do we want uv more voters? Wat he wuz about to say wuz, that while it wouldn't affect us in Noo York, his sole run out in pity towards the Democrisy in the Ablishen Distriks, who wood be compelled to vote with niggers, compelled to stand by helplis and see the ballot-box thus degradid.

At this pint there wuz a general expreshun uv joy, okkashuned by the entrance uv Mr. John Sykes, who had jist arrived from Sing Sing, where he hed bin encarcerated two years for burglary, wich wuz complicatid with shootin the individooel whose house he wuz burglin. His bein convicted and sentenced wuz owin to the fact that he hed opposed the nominashen uv the Judge afore whom he wuz tried. Mr. Sykes wuz of course indignant, at the unfair treatment he hed experienced, but he wuz more profoundly affectid at the politikle sitooashen than he wuz at his privit wrongs "Thunder? To think," sed he, "uv sich a mass uv ignorence, vishusness and crime bein elevated up to us. Ef 'twant for some little matters connectid with a half dozen house-breakins in Lunnon, I'd go back on the next steamer ez sails."

And Mr. Sykes actilly wept.

At this pint an unfortunit difference occurred. Alderman O'Fallon wuz offerin a reslooshen protestin agin the assoshatin uv freemen with the lower and more vishus classes ez tendin to corrupt the sancity uv the ballot, when Mr. Patsey Carney entered. "Pay me the money ye promised for the ten votes I brot ye off the emigrant ship last fall, ye spalpeen!" ejackelated Carney. "I've paid it twict ye blaggard, and be gorra there wuz only nine uv em and one uv them wuz a legal voter for wich ye hed no rite to ask pay for!" retortid O'Fallon.

"To the devil wid yez!" remarkt Carney, goin for him. Uv course the entire meetin jined in the scrimage. It lastid twenty minits, resultin in the breakin uv every chair in the room, a two-gallon jug, and twelve or fourteen heads. That relic of Ablishen misrool, the Metropolitan poleece, kum in and stop the row, takin away ten men, nine uv wich I knowed hed money in their pockets, wich hed they stayed an hour, I shood hev got. It wus exasperatin.

Two uv my stiddy customers who hed been overcome early in the afternoon, and who hed jist got up out uv the straw wich I keep in a room for the accomodashen uv sich, insisted that they'd never consent to givin uv politikle power to the degraded wretches. They felt that the proposishen was an outrage. "Besides," one uv em remarkt, "wat effect will the makin uv sich an army uv new voters hev upon the price uv votes? Ef they vote at all in this city they'll hev to vote with us. Will they immejitly demand their share uv the offices? Imagine my bein arrested for vagrancy by nigger polecemen!"

And the bare thought so shockt him that he rusht out into the bar-room and took a whiskey strate, forgettin in his excitment, to pay for it.

Resoloosbuns were introdoosed and passed denounsin the ackshen uv Ohio, and exhortin Noo York to stand firm in her recindin uv the ratificashen. Addishnel resoloosbens wuz passed, demandin uv the Legislacher uv Noo York a strikly Dimokratic government. We insisted upon the immejit repeel uv the Excise law, the Metropolitan Poleece laws, the laws preventin croolty to animals, the health laws, the dividun uv skool fund among the Catholic churches, and all the laws wich tend to keep Ablishnists in offis to the injoory uv the s'loon keepers uv Noo York. This last menshund clause wuz added at my instance.

Ef the poleecemen on this beat wuz all taken from my patrons, ez they will be when the change finally comes, wat a good thing I wood hev of it. Imagine twenty or thirty men, all on good salaries, and with power to arrest and go through jist such ez they please, and all uv em spendin half or three-quarters uv their time in my bar-room! Majestic prospeck. Governor Hoffman wood insist upon hurryin' up this thing ef he realized how much we who electid him are losin by his nonackshen.

My biznis is tollable only. My customers are gettin into a habit uv remarkin to me "jist mark it down," after takin a drink, wich, since I stand no the inside uv a bar, I find it to be a most disgustin thing. And then my custom is bein divided. Sence the Dimocratic victry in November makes a change in the control uv the city certain, five stores in the immejit visinity uv my place hev been changed into s'loons, and each one draws off suthin from me. But yet I make no doubt I shel git along. My landlord will be a candidate for Alderman next spring and he can't afford to bother me very much for rent, and I am busy establishin a credit at a half-dozen wholesale likker stores. I shell worry along.

PETROLEUM V. NASBY,
(Wich wuz Postmaster).

## *MISSISSIPPI DEBATE—REPUBLICAN GOVERNMENT TO BE MAINTAINED BY CONGRESS.*

[From *The Globe's* report of Senate proceedings].

MR. SUMNER.—Throughout the long struggle anterior to the Rebellion, and then throughout the Rebellion itself, Slavery had two voices by which it was heard in this Chamber and in the country. The first was that by which its continued existence was vindicated, or, if you please, the right of Slavery; the other was that of State Rights. By these two voices was Slavery heard. Happily, the first is silenced; but the other is still sounding among us, crying out against those generous efforts by which Human Rights are assured.

I am not wrong in this statement. From the beginning it has been the same. How often in times past have we heard the cry of State Rights! At every proposition concerning Slavery, at the presentation of every petition against this tyrannical wrong, at every allusion to it, the cry was heard. And when the Rebellion broke forth the same cry was raised against those great measures of self-defence by which Slavery, our real enemy, was assailed; and then, at each stage of reconstruction, it was the same. Not a measure of reconstruction which has not encountered this pretension of State Rights. It broke forth in the Virginia debate. It breaks forth on the present occasion. Again we hear the voice of Slavery.

This pretension, which is so constantly manifest, finds partizans naturally on the other side of the Chamber. It is easy for Senators, who have upheld Slavery, to uphold that interpretation of the Constitution, which was the constant ally of Slavery; but it is incomprehensible how Senators, fresh from the great battle with Slavery should continue in defiance with the constant ally.

The argument for State Rights proceeds on a misapprehension. Nobody doubts the right of a State to local self-government, through which are supplied the opportunities of political education and also of local administration adapted precisely to local wants. This is the peculiarity of our national system, wherein it differs especially from the centralized imperialism of France. But, while recognizing the State as the agency for all matters properly local, it must not be allowed to interfere with those other matters, being rights and duties which are not local but universal.

Now, sir, nothing can be clearer than that the Equal Rights of all must be placed under the safeguard of one uniform law, which shall be the same in all parts of the nation—the same in Charleston and New Orleans as in Boston and Chicago. It is absurd to suppose that the rights of the citizen can differ in different States. They must be the same in all the States; but this can be consummated only by the national authority. Therefore, on grounds of reason, I repel that pretension of State Rights which would take this just prerogative from the nation. Understand me, sir, I do not seek to *centralize*, but to *nationalize*. The partisans of State Rights, in their efforts to *decentralize*, would *denationalize*. In the name of local self-government, they would overthrow the nation.

If I am asked where I find these national powers, I answer that they are in those two great title-deeds of the Republic, the Declaration of Independence and the national Constitution. Whether viewed apart or together, these two are one and the same; but the two reenforce each other. The Declaration of Independence finds proper machinery for its great purposes in the national Constitution, while the national Constitution is explained, invigorated, and elevated by the Declaration of Independence. By the national Constitution, the nation is bound to assure a republican government to all the States, thus giving to Congress the plenary power to fix the definition of such a government; but by the Declaration of Independence, the fundamental elements of this very definition are supplied in terms from which there can be no appeal. By this Declaration it is solemnly announced, first, that all men are equal in rights; and, secondly, that just government stands only on the consent of the governed. Other things may fail, but these cannot. Whenever Congress is called to maintain a republican government, it must be according to these universal, irreversible principles. The power to maintain necessarily implies all ancilliary powers of prevention and precaution, so that republican government may be assured. All these powers are essentially national and not local. They belong to the nation and not to the State.

So long as Slavery existed, this definition was impossible. State Rights were set up against Human Rights; but with the death of Slavery, followed by the extinction of the Rebellion, this definition takes its just place in our national system. Therefore, whatever tends to maintain a republican government and to place it beyond assault; whatever tends to maintain the great principles declared at our birth as a nation—all this is constitutional. As well deny that the sun shines; as well with puny arm attempt to drag the sun from the sky. Still it shines. God be praised, the day has passed when State Rights can be exalted above Human Rights.

It is for Congress to determine, in its discretion, how republican government shall be maintained. Whatever it does in this regard, whether by general law, or by condition or limitation on States, is plainly constitutional beyond all question. All is in the discretion of Congress, which may select the "means" by which this great guarantee shall be performed. It is a guarantee by the express text of the Constitution, and it must be performed. In selecting the means, Congress cannot hesitate at any requirement calculated to secure the beneficent result. By condition-precedent, by condition-sub-sequent, by prohibitory legislation, by legislation acting directly on the States or the people—by each and all of these Congress may act, bearing in mind always the great definition supplied by our fathers, which must be maintained at all hazards.

It is vain to say that our fathers did not intend this great power and foresee its exercise. There it is in the Constitution, clear and commanding, and there is the great definition in the Declaration of Independence, clear and commanding. If our fathers did not fully appreciate their mighty act, neither did the barons at Runnymede when they obtained Magna Charta, the perpetual landmark of English rights. The words of the poet are again fulfilled: "They builded better than they knew." But they did build. They built this vast temple of republican liberty, and enjoined upon Congress its perpetual safeguard, "anything in the constitution or laws of any State to the contrary notwithstanding;" and, sir, by the oath which you have taken to support the Constitution, are you bound to watch and protect this vast temple. The recent war has had its losses, terrible and afflicting. It has had its gains also. First among these gains is that interpretation of the Constitution which makes us a nation, and places the equal rights of all under the protection of the national power, being nothing less than the fulfillment of the early promises of the fathers. Too slowly has this been accomplished; but it is accomplished at last, and it is our duty to see that these promises are in no respect neglected, and that the Republic, one and indivisible, dedicated to Human Rights, and an example to mankind, is upheld in every part of our wide-spread country.

## *ENJOINING THE FIFTEENTH AMENDMENT.*

WE have great faith in injunctions. If there is any place in which they have been thoroughly tested it is in Cincinnati, and we are delighted to be able to say they have always worked like a charm. It is not every community that understands the virtues of an injunction, in all their fullness and force, like our own. But wholesome example is having its good effect on our neighbors, and our Southern Railroad is not to be the only great boon we are conferring upon Kentucky. Our sovereign remedy for all public ills has occurred to a shrewd citizen of that wide-awake State as just the thing to prescribe in the case of the Fifteenth Amendment. Accordingly, he writes to one of our Vine street contemporaries as follows:

"MT. STERLING, KY., January 21, 1870.

"*To the Editors of the Enquirer:*

"Allow me to inquire whether we can not prevent the Radicals from forcing the Fifteenth Amendment upon us by one or more States and individuals uniting in a bill in equity, and enjoining the Secretary of State and Federal authorities from promulgating it as a part of the Constitution; upon the grounds that the amendment was never submitted to the President for his approval; that it has not been legally adopted by the requisite number; and that many of the States which have nominally ratified it have done so under military duress and coercion. Will it not be too late to make this question when the amendment has been declared adopted by the proper authorities as a part of the Constitution? If you think this suggestion worthy, please insert it in your paper. It is made only in the hope of provoking further inquiry and suggestion on the subject, with a view to some speedy, intelligent and concentrated action. ***"

Now this modest suggestion finds a most hospitable reception in the columns of our Democratic contemporary. It is a gleam of light athwart the dark retrospect of the "Reform" coalition last fall, and the disastrous defeat which followed adroit Teutonic management. Or, we may compare it to good news from a far country, or to a cooling draught to the feverish and thirsty throat of a forsaken and bewildered wayfarer in the desert. The only mystery is, that so profound and sagacious a scheme should not have had its origin, absolute and entire, in the office of the *Enquirer*, without Kentucky help—a commodity supposed to be more in demand among our Democracy on election days than in merely planning campaigns or organizing grand national movements.

The discussion of this matter may not be premature, though the announcement which has been made in sundry quarters that the ratification is complete, and only awaits formal announcement by the Secretary of State, undoubtedly is ahead of time. The required number of twenty-eight States can not be reckoned up without Georgia and Mississippi, neither of which has as yet been admitted to representation in Congress. Until they are declared duly reconstructed, or until Nebraska and some other State in good and regular standing are added to the list of ratifying States, we see no opportunity for an injunction on the Secretary of State, restraining him from issuing his proclamation of ratification.

The *Enquirer* kindles into a three-column article on this glowing—and growing—theme. It holds its correspondent to be undoubtedly right. The very sentiments of its editorial heart could hardly have been more exactly expressed—though perhaps not in so compact a space—had they been originally uttered from the tripod itself. Kentucky, we are told, ought to enjoin, and to enjoin at once, before it is forever too late. An injunction would bring the matter before the Supreme Court of the United States, where the whole case could be argued; and the *Enquirer* volunteers to supply a brief—if its long article may pardonably be called by so incongruous a name—to any enterprising lawyer who will undertake the job. Here is an excellent opening for a nice young man. We pause, with our equanimity but slightly disturbed, to learn whether any one embraces the great opportunity.—*Cincinnati Chronicle.*


# National Anti-Slavery Standard.

WITHOUT CONCEALMENT—WITHOUT COMPROMISE.

NEW YORK, SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 26, 1870.


## *COMMEMORATIVE MEETING.*

THE Executive Committee of the American Anti-Slavery Society will call a meeting to commemorate the ratification of the Fifteenth Amendment, to be held in New York, at the earliest practicable date after the official promulgation of the Amendment. AARON M. POWELL, DR. E. D. HUDSON, Mrs. M. E. SARGENT, RICHARD P. HALLOWELL, and EDWARD M. DAVIS have been appointed a Committee of Arrangements. A public meeting, for addresses, with appropriate hymns and music, will be held during the day. At the close of the public meeting, a business meeting of the Society will be held. In the evening, under the auspices of a Committee of Ladies, there will be (the particulars to be given later) a Commemorative Social Reunion of the members and friends of the Society. During the evening there will be two or three brief addresses, an original poem is expected from one of the most gifted of the poets of freedom, also music, vocal and instrumental, and refreshments for such as desire. That these Commemorative exercises will possess unusual interest to all friends of freedom who have worked and watched for the glorious culmination and victory which the event will signalize, needs scarcely be said. There is likely to be a large attendance of distinguished representatives and friends of the Anti-Slavery cause from different parts of the country. Additional particulars will be announced next week.

## *THE STANDARD.*

THE new prospectus, and particular announcement of the future of our paper,—to be known, after the official promulgation of the Fifteenth Amendment, as simply THE STANDARD,—will be given next week.

## *THE FIFTEENTH AMENDMENT.*

SINCE our last issue the Legislature of Nebraska has assembled and ratified the Fifteenth Amendment. It is understood that the Secretary of State now only awaits the President's signature to the Mississippi bill, and the admission of the Congressional Representatives from that State, to issue his official proclamation of the ratification of the Amendment. The decisive hour—which will mark the transition of nearly half a million of colored men from political vassalage to equal citizenship—is close at hand. The hour will mark also the accession of new power to the National government to regulate and enforce impartial suffrage, irrespective of color, in the States. The revised record of the States, as they have voted either for or against the Amendment, is as follows:

FOR THE AMENDMENT.

| | |
|---|---|
| MAINE, | PENNSYLVANIA, |
| MISSOURI, | NEW HAMPSHIRE, |
| OHIO, | ARKANSAS, |
| MASSACHUSETTS, | WEST VIRGINIA, |
| GEORGIA. | RHODE ISLAND, |
| INDIANA, | ALABAMA, |
| CONNECTICUT, | ILLINOIS, |
| MISSISSIPPI, | VERMONT, |
| MICHIGAN, | LOUISIANA, |
| NEW YORK, | WISCONSIN, |
| FLORIDA, | VIRGINIA, |
| MINNESOTA, | NEBRASKA, |
| NORTH CAROLINA, | IOWA, |
| NEVADA, | SOUTH CAROLINA, |
| KANSAS, | TEXAS,—30. |

[Of these, NEW YORK is claimed to have retracted her ratification; while INDIANA'S ratification is challenged, because the Democratic minority of her legislature deserted their seats, leaving less than a quorum of two-thirds of all the members elected].

AGAINST THE AMENDMENT.

| | |
|---|---|
| NEW JERSEY, | MARYLAND, |
| CALIFORNIA, | DELAWARE, |
| KENTUCKY, | OREGON—6. |

[Oregon has not yet voted, but will probably vote against the Amendment].

The exact words of the XVth Amendment are:

ARTICLE XV.

*Section* 1. THE RIGHT OF CITIZENS OF THE UNITED STATES TO VOTE SHALL NOT BE DENIED OR ABRIDGED BY THE UNITED STATES OR BY ANY STATE ON ACCOUNT OF RACE, COLOR OR PREVIOUS CONDITION OF SERVITUDE.

*Section* 2. THE CONGRESS SHALL HAVE POWER TO ENFORCE THIS ARTICLE BY APPROPRIATE LEGISLATION.

## *THE INDIANS.*

THE Indian Question is one which must presently receive a more just, thorough consideration than it has had hitherto. It cannot be postponed much longer. President Grant sounded the right key-note in relation to it in his Inaugural Address, wherein he pointed out citizenship as the true, ultimate solution of the troublesome problem. He encouraged and has happily inaugurated the humane, Quaker experiment which, to the extent it could be fairly tried, has thus far met all reasonable expectation. It is, however, but a partial experiment at best. One of the good results, apart from the immediate amelioration of personal sufferings of the Indians, has been to bring into greater disrepute the treaty system under which they have been so shamefully defrauded. The N. Y. *Herald*, which veers about with the changing wind, and is a good indicator of the prevailing tendency in public opinion, is out in praise of the President and of the Quakers, for bringing the treaty system into discredit, by exposing more fully to view its shameless frauds. It says:

"A letter from Washington in the *Herald* of yesterday gave us the gratifying intelligence that President Grant had stamped out four Indian treaty swindlers. Although twelve are said still to exist we cannot refuse to admit that this is a good commencement and somewhat full of promise. Gen. Grant will receive the thanks of every true American for what he has done in this matter; nor will he lack encouragement to go on. We now begin to see what it is to have an honest, a capable and vigorous man in the Presidential chair. These Indian treaties have always been fruitful sources of trouble; and as in many cases they have been made by, so they have been sustained in, the interests of a set of political cormorants. Some good fruit, it must now be admitted, has resulted from the appointment of the Quaker commissioners."

While the President is favorably disposed towards the Indians, and has shown already that the humane policy, even under embarrassing limitations may be made successful, what has been done or is now in progress is only just sufficient to render more apparent than ever before the urgent need of some more clearly defined, general plan, adequate to meet the wants of the Indian question—one important branch of the Race Question—at the present time. The old system of first exasperating, and then *butchering* the Indians, as so many wild animals, still prevails in portions of the field. The following shocking particulars concerning Col. Baker's method of dealing with the Indians are just made public by Mr. Vincent Collyer:

THE LATE BUTCHERY OF INDIANS IN MONTANA—SICKENING DETAILS OF COL. BAKER'S CAMPAIGN.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
BOARD OF INDIAN COMMISSIONERS,
WASHINGTON, D. C., February 22d, 1870.

DEAR SIR:—At last the sickening details of Col. Baker's attack on the village of the Piegans, in Montana, on the 23d of January last, have been received. *Of the* 173 *killed only fifteen were what might be called fighting men*—that is, between the ages of twelve and thirty-seven years. *Ten were from thirty-seven to sixty years, and eight additional were over sixty—in all, thirty-three. There were ninety women killed, fifty-five, or over one-half of whom were over forty years of age, and the remaining thirty-five were between twelve and forty years. Lastly, there were fifty children under twelve years of age killed, many of whom were in their parents' arms.* The whole village had been suffering for over two months past with small-pox, some half dozen dying daily. The above facts were received to-day, from Lieut. W. B. Pease, United States Army, the agent of the Blackfeet, and is endorsed by Gen. Sully, United States Army. With regard, faithfully yours,

VINCENT COLLYER, Secretary.

To FELIX R. BRUNET, Chairman, Pittsburg.

We hoped that we had heard the last of such warfare(?), such inhuman and indiscriminate butchery of old men, women and children among the Indians, under the authority and with the sanction of the government of the United States. But it would appear that the limit of national degredation had not yet been reached. "THERE WERE NINETY WOMEN KILLED. * * THERE WERE FIFTY CHILDREN UNDER TWELVE YEARS OF AGE KILLED, MANY OF WHOM WERE IN THEIR PARENTS' ARMS." !!! This adds another to many similar chapters hitherto recorded in the history of the Indian conflict. What of the popular religion which passes for Christianity, and yet keeps silence in the presence of such shocking barbarism as is exposed by Mr. Collyer's letter, and for which the Nation is responsible?

The time has come to recognize in the Indian, not an outlaw and an alien, but a human being, with human rights in common with other people in this country; to make him a citizen, and give him protection due to citizenship, and in turn require of him the same obedience as is exacted of other citizens. More fully than hitherto Congress should now take cognizance of the Indian Question and cooperate with the President in inaugurating for the Indians the era of equal citizenship. Is it in vain to ask also in their behalf increased sympathy, interest and missionary help of the humane, and of self-styled Christians, beyond the limited range of Quakerism?

## *KENTUCKY.*

THE Rev. Petroleum V. Nasby's faithful Kentucky constituents are not at all in harmony with the new order of things. They still intend, if possible, to baulk the Fifteenth Amendment, and to frighten or defraud the negro out of his vote. Their blind obstinacy will doubtless serve to teach Congress the lesson it needs now to fully comprehend, viz.: that it has new opportunities and new responsibilities under the second clause of the Amendment to protect the citizen within the States, either or all of them, in his political rights irrespective of his complexion. It is an important lesson, susceptible of wide application. It calls for some new election machinery by Congress, especially for elections for President, and Vice-President and for members of Congress. It may apply either to the Nasbyites of Kentucky or to their dramshop brethren of the wards of the city of New York. The N. Y. *Times*, in an article on the political situation in Kentucky says:

"The vast Democratic majority in Kentucky, and the unbroken array of its State representation in Congress, make the party haughty, uncompromising and relentless. Their schemes are at once high-handed and presumptuous. Ku-Klux outrages still awe the colored people and their white defenders. The testimony of blacks is still barred by legislation from the Courts. The 'Kentucky 'Bourbons' lose no chance of exasperating the negroes on one hand and exposing them to murder and plunder on the other. To crown all, the Legislature, anticipating the proclamation of the passage of the Fifteenth Amendment, is considering the propriety of subjecting voters to a property qualification."

A RICHMOND, Va., telegram of Feb. 22d, says:

"In the House of Delegates to-day, a resolution for a second ratification of the Fourteenth and Fifteenth Amendments was defeated."

It is a well understood purpose on the part of the rebels of Virginia, and other Southern States, to seek to have the legality of the Amendments denied by the Supreme Court on the ground that they did not ratify voluntarily. Of course they are indisposed to avoid this contingent trouble in the future by a second ratification now.

## *THE POLITICAL SITUATION.*

WASHINGTON, February, 22d, 1870.

IT is difficult to forecast the immediate future of the controlling political party, for at times one cannot help believing that with the legal assurance of success in the objects for which they were organized, there must be a disintegration, so utterly unable do the majority seem to grasp the issues of good and liberal administration which shape themselves to control the near future. It becomes daily more and more evident that the penury-ridden condition in which the new voters have been left, combined with undeniable ignorance they have brought from slavery, leave them liable to be influenced by tyrannical pressure which affects their living, or to be controlled too much by corrupt men among themselves.

Recent discussions in the Senate while developing a wide divergence among Republicans, on issues that one would have long since supposed received their death blow, also assured us that there was also a thorough comprehension of the powers which the Anti-Slavery Amendments have, without doubt, placed in the hands of the National government, acting through its Legislative function. Whatever doubt there might have hitherto been as to the power of the general over the State governments, in this matter of both precautionary and protective legislation, have forever passed out of the minds of such men as Morton, Howard, and their compeers in the Senate. It seems strange that this Trojan horse of "States Rights" should always be found stalking in, when the question is, *not the destruction of local self-government, but the protection of the fundamental rights of each citizen, against* such infractions on or *interference with them as local custom or prejudice may attempt.* Certainly the power to rebuild republican government carries with it the power to preserve the same, if assailed. We have yet to learn the time when the cry of "States Rights" has been raised in Congress, that it was designed to protect liberty. Locally instances have occurred where it has been a temporary shield, but on national ground it has always been a sleuth-hound in the service of oppression. At this late day, when the will of the Nation has embodied provisions which interpret the guarantee of republican government so broadly, and the manner of making these provisions effective by good laws and binding conditions becomes a living question, Senators are found to step in, otherwise earnest and true, and with the false glamor of theories always used to hinder not advance, always designed to limit not enlarge freedom, revive dying issues, and endeavor to make them once more effective as barriers. Just as all the evils that linger from old and recognized falsehoods in governments are laid upon the broad shoulders of the young Athlete—Democracy—so we find men ready to rally again in efforts to build barriers in the way of the logical results of free principles.

The immediate question—as it has been for three years past—is whether we shall allow—by failure to enforce or preserve guarantees gained at such cost, the Southern perverts and their Democratic allies who are creeping into power again, to nullify them all by piece-meal and indirection. Tennessee is pregnant with warning. The rebel democracy desire to destroy the free school system. They abolish the State superintendency and leave to each county the levying of taxes. They want to degrade the colored traveller and they repeal the law imposing penalties on all common carriers who charging the same price failed in giving equal privileges with others. They want to control his ballot, so they levy a poll tax so onerous as to render its payment doubtful. They seek to control his labor and so make laws requiring him to hire by a certain date or be punished as a vagrant. He has a right to bear arms. They only tax the weapons in an onerous fashion. It is in a hundred ways like this that the subtile Southern perverts, to the core as disloyal as ever, if not to the Territorial and corporate Union, to the underlying ideas and animating aim thereof—republican principles;—it is in such ways as this that they will seek to destroy, disintegrate and wear away the full value of the rights now imbedded in the National Constitution. Is it to make strong these attempts that Senator Carpenter revamps the States Rights dogmas he learned at the feet of Stephen A. Douglass? We are quite sure that the eloquent and able Wisconsin senator had no such design, for we verily believe that there is no man in the Senate more sincere in his aspiration or truer in his faith; but he has not unlearned all of the false ideas of the past, nor seen clearly through the consequences of the later history of this Republic.

There can be no doubt that comfort has been derived from the position taken by Senator Carpenter, by those who hope with some juggle of universal amnesty and a warning cry of centralization, to demoralize the Republican party, and out of its ruins to rebuild one of which the figure-head shall be—say, Salmon P. Chase.

How many Republicans in the Senate are working for this delusive hope, we know not. But that some are no one can doubt. Trumbull, at least, may be counted; some Southern Senators are with him. We do not count Mr. Carpenter there, but are not quite sure of either Stewart or Conkling. Georgia, and the divisions therein fomented, are to be used with the outcry against fundamental conditions laid on it and other States, are to be made instruments for either dividing the Republican party or organizing a new one, and so paving the way for a so-called Southern Union or people's party. We do not propose to decide the merits of all the issues raised. We only mark the tendencies. We fear that, there as elsewhere, the reconstruction movement has been carried forward by some of whom Lydia Maria Child is said to have declared "that Providence sometimes used instruments she could not touch with a ten foot pole."

The Nation must have the power to protect itself; That the people see. They have put it into the Constitution, and the party that fails in carrying out this expressed will ere long will be among the things that were. The places that know their leaders now "shall know them no more forever." That will be a sad thing—for themselves at least. We will be made victims of another exhausting agitation, lasting over several years, and culminating again in movements which will show how dangerous a thing it is for peace to evade the plain responsibilities of freedom.

ASMODEUS.

A VIGOROUS Woman Suffrage campaign is in progress in Vermont. The voters of that State are at an early day to vote upon the proposition to enfranchise the women of the State upon equal terms with men. It will be one of the best popular tests ever applied to the woman suffrage movement. Public opinion in Vermont is already very considerably awakened on the subject. Rev. Dr. Lord, who in past years was the champion and defender of slavery,—unconcerned about the family relation,—is now naturally enough the opponent of the enfranchisement of women, lest thereby the family relation be disturbed! A very successful convention has just been held at Rutland.

"A telegram dated Rutland, Vt., February 22d, says: A Woman Suffrage Convention has just closed a two day's session at this place. Hon. S. M. Dorr presided. The convention was addressed by William Lloyd Garrison, Julia Ward Howe, Lucy Stone, H. B. Blackwel

Mrs. Ida C. Bowles, Col. Albert Clark, Rev. W. G. Walker, and others. The convention has been a success in every respect. It is one of a series of meetings being held in every county in the State."

THE following is the text of the Woman Suffrage bill as it passed the Utah Legislature and received the approval of the acting Governor:

An act conferring upon women the elective franchise.

SECTION 1. Be it enacted by the Governor and Legislative Assembly of the Territory of Utah.—That every woman of the age of twenty-one years who has resided in this Territory six months next preceding any general or special election, born or naturalized in the United States, or who is the wife, widow or the daughter of a native born or naturalized citizen of the United States, shall be entitled to vote at any election in this Territory.

SEC. 2. All laws or parts of laws conflicting with this act are hereby repealed.

Approved, February 12, 1870.

The following is the letter sent to the Speaker of the House by the acting Governor on returning the act, after having affixed his signature:—

EXECUTIVE OFFICE, Utah Territory, Feb. 12, 1870.

*To the Hon. Orson Pratt, Speaker of the House:*—

I have the honor to inform you that I have this day approved, signed and deposited in the Secretary's office "an act" conferring upon women the elective franchise. In view of the importance of the measure referred to, it may not be considered improper for me to remark that I have very grave and serious doubts of the wisdom and soundness of that political economy which makes the act a law of this Territory, and that there are many reasons which, in my judgment, are opposed to the legislation; but whatever these doubts and reasons may have been, in view of the unanimous passage of the act in both the House and the Council, and in deference to the judgment of many whose opinion I very much respect, I have, as before stated, approved of the bill, hoping that future experience may approve the wisdom of our action, and that the same may be found to be in harmony with the spirit and genius of the age in which we live.

S. A. MANN, Acting Governor.

THE following excellent Temperance pledge was sent out by the Congressional Temperance Society, to be administered throughout the country by the friends of Temperance, on Washington's birthday, Feb. 22d:

"We, the undersigned, do pledge our truth, faith and honor that we will not use intoxicating liquors as a beverage nor traffic in them, that we will not furnish them as an article of entertainment or for persons in our employment, and that in all suitable ways we will discountenance their use."

### *THE SUBSCRIPTION FESTIVAL.*

WE have received by the hand of JOHN OLIVER, Esq., of Richmond, the following additional contributions, from Virginia, intended for the recent Subscription Anniversary:

| | |
|---|---|
| George Chahoon, | 5.00 |
| R. Burgess, | 5.00 |
| Judge J. C. Underwood, | 2.00 |
| O. F. Paesbuy, | 1.00 |
| G. C. Alden, | 1.00 |

A sketch of Col. Higginson's address on "Literature in a Republic," and of the "Brooklyn Woman's Club," which we hoped to have presented this week, is unavoidably deferred till a later issue.

### *PERSONAL.*

A correspondent of the *Evening Post*, writing from Rome, says:

"Miss Hosmer has one of the most beautiful studios in Rome, plants and flowers and a fountain setting off her statues and busts. She remained here at work during the whole summer, and yet seems as bright as those who spend but six or eight months in Rome. Her statue of the Queen of Naples is not yet visible, nor is her monument to Mrs. Letchworth."

J. W. Gerard, Esq., gave a very interesting lecture on "Rome," under the auspices of the Friends' Social Union of this city, on the 17th inst. The attendance was large. Among the guests present was Mrs. M. E. Sargent, of Boston, who was introduced to the Union, and in response, made brief remarks, expressing the interest and pleasure she had had in the exercises of the evening. This (Thursday) evening, Prof. Maria Mitchell of Vassar College, will give an illustrated astronomical lecture.

*The Boston Commonwealth* says:

Charles Field, Esq., of Charlestown, who, since the first election of President Lincoln, has been clerk of the navy-yard, and has recently been promoted as special postal-agent for this district, has been succeeded at the navy-yard by Frank P. Stearns, Esq., son of the late esteemed Major George L. Stearns. Mr. Stearns will make an upright officer, and the appointment is a handsome testimonial of respect to the memory of his father."

*The Boston Transcript* says:

"John Weiss made the following reference to Rev. E. E. Hale, in a letter sent to the Church of the Unity in Worcester, at the celebration of its twenty-fifth anniversary on Monday. Mr. Hale was its first minister, but there was some talk of giving Mr. Weiss a call. Alluding to this circumstance he said:

"But fortunately for you there came the admirable housekeeper, who still brings forth out of his treasury things 'Old and New'—the man whose charm and facility of conversation are only equalled by his hospitality towards every voice that claims his time; who can spill himself away as if to be all soaked up by the rapacious ground, but who grows fresher and livelier by every contact with it, till we no longer wonder how the worn face that registers such work can smile so still, and still greet good causes with such organizing and elastic ability. He is still hale, and will be forever hearty."

A correspondent of the *Christian Register* writing from Chicago says:

"On Sunday I went in the evening to hear Robert Collyer at his new church, which, by the way, is one of the most spacious and elegant edifices in the West. He preached to young men, taking for his subject 'Success in life, and how to attain it.' He gave good common sense advice, backed up in a great measure by his own experience. 'Honest work well done,' he thought to be one of the greatest elements of success, and urged the importance of doing well anything we might be engaged in, no matter how mean or small it might appear, if it were only honest. As proof that he really believed this, he stated that when he first came to this country, in 1850, there was one month that it was impossible for him to get employment at his trade, in fact, for a time, at anything honest, when he finally got a chance to carry the hod at seventy-five cents a day, and carry the hod he did, and he was not ashamed of it then, nor has he been since."

### *SUPREME COURT VS. CONGRESS.*

*To the Editor of the Standard:*

I do not pretend to be versed in constitutional law; but it does seem to me there are some anomalies in our governmental system. Our theory is that the law-making power resides in the people, and, for national purposes, this power is delegated to the representatives of the people composing the Congress of the United States. And, yet, after the people have solemnly enacted their will into a law, I find the small body of men composing the Supreme Court, can make that law null and void. In view of this, of what use is the National Congress? I think, however, that so far as judging of the constitutionality of law is concerned, Congress should be in reality, what we, in Massachusetts, style our State Legislature:—"*The General Court.*" Who knows so well the object of a piece of work as the maker? If I should want an explanation of the design of a new machine, I would go to the designer sooner than to any one else. Why should not those who originated and framed a law, who discussed, and carefully considered it, through all its various parliamentary stages, know its scope and meaning better than any outside body. As to the constitutionality of a law, what more rational than that the representatives of the people are competent to decide *that*. The people ordained the constitution; why should not the people, thorugh their representatives, interpret it?

SETH HUNT.

## Our Boston Correspondence.

NO. CCLXV.

BOSTON, February 20th, 1870.

IN our Superior Court, last week, came up the case of the New England News Company *vs.* State Constable Edward J. Jones, for damages (laid at $300) for seizing 4,000 copies of a weekly paper entitled *Day's Doings*, considered to be of illegal and immoral character. The jury returned a verdict for the plaintiffs, assessing the damages at $20; and the *Daily Advertiser* refers to this fact as being substantially an encouragement to the publishers of this class of papers, and a discouragement to any citizens, officials or others, who are seeking to suppress one of the most fruitful seeds of evil in the community.

I commented, a few weeks ago, upon the strangeness of the fact that Judges in our courts should practically encourage the keeping of gambling-houses by systematically imposing upon their keepers, when seized and convicted, the least of the legal penalties affixed to that crime; penalties so slight as not to operate at all as a preventive. It is said that the four places of this description, the operators in which were fined $25 each, *without costs*, a month ago, are again in regular operation. No wonder! Such a fine is one of the least of the losses to which *their business* is liable. And why should the police take the trouble to plan and execute further arrests which are to accomplish nothing for law, nothing for justice, nothing for the protection of the community?

In the New England News Company's suit, abovementioned, it was not a Judge, but a jury, which took the responsibility of giving direct encouragement to the manufacture and sale of vulgar and vicious literature. It was a jury, an institution boasted of as one of the safeguards of the community, which has decided, in substance, that there is no use in attempting to put the machinery of the law in operation against a crime which is not merely a crime, but one of the worst, one of the most inexcusable, of *sins;* the systematic seduction of youth into licentiousness; the incitement and cultivation of coarse and vile thoughts in connection with sex; the conspicuous parading, in every railroad station, and at the windows and on the counters of every newspaper-shop, of engravings and letter-press which, even if not touching the line of technical obscenity, are adapted, and manifestly designed, to suggest obscene ideas, and to stimulate the appetite for further indulgence of that sort.

There are, it appears, writings and pictures still worse than those of the paper now practically licensed by our "Superior Court," since convictions for the sale of obscene publications are *sometimes* obtained, though the penalties imposed in such cases are disgracefully small. But, as such convictions are possible, the aim of the manufacturers of this class of papers is to bring them as near as possible to this line without touching it; to attract, and come as near as they dare to satisfying, the class of persons who *want* an obscene paper. In a city which counts its inhabitants by hundreds of thousands, this class is, unfortunately, very large; large enough to furnish immense gains to the profligate wretches who carry on the business, even at the risk of an occasional fine when their merchandize has been too highly spiced. But the exposure and sale of works of this class in a city implies the diffusion of them through the whole surrounding country; every town and village on every line of railroad leading from it will have its dose of this poison regularly received and displayed; tainting the imaginations and corrupting the hearts not only of those who buy, but of people who look on the shop-counter, or glance at the shop-windows as they walk the street.

That a jury looks with indulgence upon an offence of this magnitude shows how far the corruption of the community has already proceeded. The respectable citizens who sit on the jury have become so accustomed to the sight of these pictures wherever they go, they have so far come to consider them, as an allowed element in public literature, that the suppression of them seems, perhaps, not as the abatement of an enormous nuisance, but as interference with freedom of the press. It looks as if the large public opinion in favor of intemperance were to be matched by a public opinion in favor of indecency.

For the continuance of that wide diffusion of this pernicious literature which results from its open publication and sale, I am persuaded that the conductors of the daily press are very largely responsible.

The help they give it is in part direct. For instance:—just after that seizure of the *Day's Doings* for which damages have just been given in court, there appeared in the *Advertiser*, and in most or all of the other daily papers, an advertisement so "displayed," to the extent of half-a-column, as to form the most conspicuous feature of that issue, setting forth, with the seizure of *Day's Doings*, the fact that another edition of the condemned number had been printed, and was for sale at the same place, and also that the number regularly following it was then and there ready for sale. The proprieter of that filthy paper seems to have judged either that advertising to that extent would withold his respectable neighbors from such censure of his proceedings as regard for morality and decency required, or that, in the exigency then pressing, it was worth any sum to him to get his vile sheet into decent society. Whichever was his calculation, *the plan succeeded.* From that time to this, the paper has been having a prosperous sale, without interference from *its brethren of the daily press*, and the decision of the court now seems to be that it may go on in the same way with impunity.

Still more effective, however, in enabling open indecency to hold its place, unabashed, before the public, is the *indirect* complicity of the conductors of the daily press, shown by keeping on terms of friendly intimacy with offenders of this class, and giving them general commendation as decent and worthy people, or even particular commendation for particular merits, while the infamous parts of their character and conduct are either ignored, or made a jest of, or alluded to in passing as trivial blemishes. For instance: the indecencies of the stage, for a few years past, have been of precisely the same kind and degree as those of the papers above referred to. The attraction, in six or eight pieces that have made the chief profit of all but one of our theatres during that time, has been an elaborate display of the limbs and bodies of almost naked women. It is safe to say that not one of these pieces would have had the profitable run that they all did, if the respectable papers of the city, after discovering their character, had simply declared them to be indecent, and refused, on that account, either to comment on them as critics or to advertise them. Or, even if the shameless portion of the community had mustered in sufficient number to make those pieces profitable, many thousands of untainted men and women would have kept clear of the contamination they have now suffered, and some of the theatres would have felt the necessity of putting an embargo on the "indecent drama."

Take another instance. One of the daily papers of Boston has, from the beginning, chosen to seek its profits in advertising, very extensively, for two infamous classes of persons: one, the procurers of abortion, the substance of whose daintily worded advertisements is that they will accomplish the murder of an unborn child in a manner safe and easy for the mother; the other, quacks who, taking for granted that all men, and many women, have some disease which they are ashamed to display to their family physician, offer to cure these complaints "without exposure," and are understood to derive their chief profits from the exaction of an exorbitant price for secresy. The facilities granted to these two infamous classes by the *Boston Herald* have within a few years been extended to a third class, namely, those men who are seeking to seduce women, or to enlarge their acquaintance with women already corrupt.

If the respectable daily press of Boston had, from the beginning, refused all fraternization with a paper thus conducted, the *Herald* could never have obtained the circulation among reputable people which it now enjoys, and its poisonous influence would never have reached a large proportion of the families that now regularly see it. Or if, a few years ago, when a woman was enticed into the *Herald* building and ravished by several of its workmen, and then maimed by jumping from a lofty window to escape from further outrage—if then, I say, the respectable members of the press had taken up the matter, shown the connection between that act of atrocious wickedness and the general character of the paper on whose premises it was committed, and demanded its purgation as the condition of their fraternizing with it, some abatement of the nuisance in question would probably have been affected. Or, again, if a year ago, when the editorship and proprietorship of the *Herald* passed into new hands, the decent portion of the press had made protest against the continuance of the vicious characteristics above specified, some improvement might reasonably have been expected. But, so far were editors of the better class from attempting any reform in this matter, nearly every one of them bestowed direct and high praise on the retiring editor and proprietor, and spoke of that filthy sheet as a creditable and worthy member of their fraternity.

The sum of the matter is that it is very hard to make head against those vices which the public press persists in shielding, whether by speech or silence. This has been felt to be the case all through the Anti-Slavery struggle; and many other reforms have felt, and continue to feel, the same obstacle.

I have, unfortunately, left myself no time to speak of a hearing of the petitioners for Women's suffrage, last week, before a joint special committee of our Legislature. This committee was addressed very effectively by Rev. Rowland Connor, Rev. Gilbert Haven, Mr. Garrison, Mrs. Howe and Mrs. Livermore, and it is understood that another hearing will be had hereafter.

"THE ETHICS OF CULTURE."

21st.—Mrs. Howe, yesterday, gave a thoughtful and well-considered discourse, with the above title, in the Horticultural Hall course of Sunday afternoon lectures. It was heard with interest by one of the largest audiences of the season. Francis E. Abbot of Toledo will speak there next week, on "Jesus and Socrates in the history of Religion."

This week's installment of the conservative course called "Christianity and Scepticism" contained the very unusual feature of

RATIONALISM IN ORTHODOXY.

There were to have been both a sermon and a lecture, by Rev. Andrew P. Peabody, D.D., LL.D., but owing to an error in advertisement, the lecture was given last evening, and will be repeated this afternoon in Dr. Kirk's church, where its doctrine will be strangely diverse from that ordinarily preached there. Whether some of the regular Sunday evening hearers at Dr. Webb's were afraid of a Unitarian preacher I know not, but the audience there last evening was noticeably smaller than in any previous discourse of this series, which is a pity, since those who were there heard a good rationalistic treatment of the subject, which was—

"THE SOVEREIGNTY OF LAW."

Dr. Peabody began by declaring that the Sovereignty of Law, without limit, interruption or exception, must be admitted as the foundation principle of all sound philosophy of nature and of mind. As a philosophical dogma it has been placed in the fore-ground by some men known as sceptics or unbelievers as to revealed or even natural religion: by some who have substituted impersonal law for a personal God; and therefore the religious world has been slow to accept it. But this judging of alleged truths by the character or position of those that maintain them, though almost inevitable with persons of slender culture, is unworthy of the Christian thinker or scholar. It has too often been the reproach of the church that her guardians have rejected without examination dogmas which they supposed antagonistic to Christianity, so that the case of Galileo is not an isolated but a typical fact. Such a procedure indicates not a strong but a weak faith. A Christianity which is endangered by a free and full discussion is not worth defending. Such discussion can only eliminate error and establish truth, and (if Christianity be the revelation of absolute and eternal truth), philosophy and science will be its ministers and tributaries, even though some of their devotees assume an antagonistic attitude towards it.

Looked at from the standpoint of natural religion, the sovereignty of law is certainly not an atheistic hypothesis, but the contrary. Law implies mind, will, executive force. It cannot by any possibility inhere in brute matter. It cannot be self-originating. Tendency is not law; it cannot check itself; it can be checked only by tendencies out of its own sphere; and it needs to be checked, not at one point, but at every point. But, in a godless world, there must be antagonistic, clashing tendencies. Only mind and will can impose the metes and bounds which we see through all nature. If there be not one God, there must be as many gods as there are earth-forces and sun-forces and star-forces, and polytheism is an immeasurably more rational hypothesis than atheism. But were there mamy gods, they must act concurrently, and the Grecian mythology recognized this necessity, that is, a virtual monotheism. On the other hand, the sovereignty of law is an inevitable inference from the being and attributes of an infinite God.

Dr. Peabody then announced as the question which he proposed to examine—Has not Christianity abnormal, exceptional facts in its received history? does it not in its teaching recognize continuous series of abnormal, exceptional experiences on the part of individual man? Miracles, discriminating Providence, efficient prayer, divine influence on the soul,—are not these beyond the outermost range of law, and thus intrinsically impossible in a law-governed universe, and incredible to the mind that comprehends the order of that universe?

To every one of these particulars, Dr. Peabody's answer was, "No." He thought the word "miracle" not a quite correct translation of the Greek word for which it stood; but the works commonly understood as miracles (which he accepted as actual facts) were undoubtedly phenomena coming under some department of regular law. So was the efficacy of prayer. So was the direct communication of God with the human soul. And, as to the doctrine of a Divine discretionary power, even we, said the speaker, can direct our actions in accordance with the leading of circumstances; and is God less powerful than we?

This discourse was the best and most interesting of the series, and I trust that to-day's storm will not prevent a full attendance on it this afternoon.

The storm, at any rate, did not deter the members of

THE RADICAL CLUB,

who appeared in full number at Dr. Bartol's, to hear a paper by Rev. Samuel Longfellow, which was, by request, the discourse on "Theism" which he gave on Sunday week in Horticultural Hall, and of which I sent you an abstract. I am sure that those of us who heard this admirable discourse a second time were well pleased with the opportunity to do so. That it was instructive and gratifying to the rest also was shown by intense and sympathetic interest of the audience, and by the depth, fervor and spontaneity of the conversation which followed. The general feeling seemed to be that no more spirit-stirring and fruitful meeting of the Club had been held, from the beginning.

You must take my word for all this; for I have not time, nor could you give me space, to reproduce the conversation, after so much already written upon other topics; nor can one hear so much that is good without feeling how one thought supplants, as well as supplements, another.

The reader had quoted some one as accusing Theism of being a prayerless system. He denied the allegation, yet admitted that, perhaps, Theists pray less than others. To this it was replied, in the conversation following, that many persons may erroneously suppose themselves Theists, just as some mistake in thinking themselves religious; and that the prayers of theists are at any rate genuine, actually proceeding from their heart's sincere desire, while we know that those who feel bound to observe a form of prayer ofttimes go through that form without the spirit.

Many persons gave the testimony of their conviction and experience to that portion of the essay which described the reality, vividness, and strengthening influence of so much of the knowledge of God as we do actually attain. On the question whether it were better attained through quiescence or action, there was a difference of opinion. The essay taught that God spoke most freely to those who were most active in obedience. On the other side there was shown to be some truth in the Quaker doctrine of "waiting upon God;" sitting, from time to time, in deliberate abstinence from worldly thought, in readiness to hear what God may have to communicate. It was admitted that this, like everything else, might, and did, degenerate into a form; and it was well said that the best of the silent meetings were those which were not silent; where strong, sympathetic unity of feeling made itself manifest without speech.

A most touching instance of the power of sympathetic silence was mentioned, where a hardened criminal, under sentence of death, who had repulsed, with curses, the offer of clerical ministrations, was subdued by the silent manifestation of kindly human feeling. A woman, with a rose in her hand, undeterred by representations of the uselessness of her attempt, entered the prisoner's cell, quietly sat down near him, and let her face alone tell the fact that the strange visitor felt a tender sympathy with a suffering fellow-creature. After they had looked at each other for a time, she silently offered him the rose. This proved the best method of beginning what she wished to say. He read in her face and her act that he was no longer forlorn and deserted; the fountains of his eyes and his heart were unloosed; and this mute specimen of human sympathy prepared him to receive kindly the assurance which she had come to give, that neither had the Heavenly Father forsaken him.

There was universal satisfaction at hearing the testimony of a new comer to the meeting, who, frankly confessing, and seeming fully to appreciate, the excellencies combined in Theism, declared that he felt the need of something more, namely, the forgiveness of sin, an atonement, a meditator. Theism must seem to him deficient while it left out those things. The true system included the recognition of Christ as God.

To this it was replied, by a representative of the other extreme of theological speculation, that he did not expect, did not look for, did not desire "forgiveness." His idea of God was that he would invariably render to every man according to his works; and his idea of God's system was, that this invariableness of the connection of sin with penalty would best accomplish the welfare of the universe, and, in the long run, that of every individual also.

The influence felt to proceed from the essay, and the beauty and harmony of the view of God's relation to man taken by it, were then described with fine poetic fervor by a guest of the Club; who then proceeded to point out that only by harmonious cooperation of man with man, and man with woman, and community with community, could the possibilities and the best hopes of humanity be realized.

Another honored guest of the Club—one who, having had a birthright inheritance in the system of *silent* communion with God, has chosen a life of active work in many a good cause as the *best* means of holding her true relation to Him—bore her testimony to the beauty and truth of the view taken in the essay; and added her observation and experience of the fact that faithful obedience was one of the surest methods of attaining higher knowledge. The usual time having come, the Club then adjourned.

NORTH.

[For the Standard].

SAINT CHRISTOPHER THE GOOD.

BY SOPHIA L. LITTLE.

Not all a dream and yet a dream, and in that dream I saw
St. Christopher, the Giant Saint, St. Christopher of yore.
'Twas a wild, stormy winter's night: dark rolled the turbid tide;
But light shone cheerily from a House upon the other side,
Known as a House of Charity, and widely spread its fame:
A servant to that Holy House St. Christopher became;
And often on his stalwart back St. Christopher would guide
Some wanderer to that blessed Home upon the other side.
This night, the wind pierced to his heart with an unwonted power,
He quailed beneath the riving blast of that tempestuous hour.
Stiffened with sleet his mantle grey and his monastic vest;
His long, black beard in icicles, swept o'er his massive breast.
"Now, by our Lady," quoth the Saint, "such night I never knew"
But, while he spoke, and round his form his frozen mantle drew,
A little, naked, shivering child came moaning to his side:
"Oh take me o'er to yonder House," with pleading voice he cried,
"I hear it is a home of rest for infants poor like me,
Now by the holy Cross you wear, oh listen to my plea."
The Saint surveyed the suppliant, and then exclaimed. "Alack,
I may not take thee to that Home because thy skin is black."
But as he spoke he caught within the little Stranger's eye
A something that recalled a time, for centuries gone by,
And thrilling to his very heart, remorse and pity came
At thought of that mysterious deed that gained his Christian name.
So stooping down, with altered tone, he to the infant said;
"Get on my back, poor African; thou hast not vainly plead,"
And, as he plunged him in the wave, as in that day of yore
Heavier and heavier grew the load which on his back he bore.
"'Tis He! 'Tis none but Him again," the swimmer inly thought,
"No other burthen like to this I o'er the waves have brought.
Ho! from the cross around my neck light streams along the tide
Through the wild fury of the waves, my painful course to guide."
Breathless, his mightest strength o'ertasked, at last I saw him reach
And, with his infant burthen stride across the yellow beach.
The Brethren come with hearts all glad their Patron Saint to hail
Escaped the perils of the sea—the fury of the gale!
But scorn came in their holy eyes when Christopher the brave,
Asked shelter in their Charity for the offspring of the slave—
And some more haughty than the rest, essayed to bar the door,
When a still voice was heard distinct above the water's roar;
Sweet were the potent words that rose above the unquiet sea,
"Whene'er ye bar the Door *on him*, ye bar the Door *on me.*
Then opened he their eyes to see how in his guiltless shame,
To test their Faith and Piety the Ethiope Christ-child came;
And ever after from that hour in home and Holy Rood,
The Saint has won a holier name, "Saint Christopher the Good."

### *HORTICULTURAL SCHOOL FOR GIRLS.*

206 DEGRAW STREET, Brooklyn,
February 9th, 1870.

*My Dear Miss Marwedel:*—Your article in the *Herald of Health*, entitled "A Horticultural School for Girls," is very interesting to me.

Your plan meets a want that I have deeply felt in my very retired but earnest efforts to assist some young persons of my acquaintance in acquiring education.

They are the children of poor but intelligent parents, who inherit some of the best qualities of the best early settlers of New England. Growing up, as these children are, in their secluded valleys, they seem to me to belong to them as truly as the wild flowers which one finds there, and which so beautifully repay one who knows how to find them.

I do not desire to take these children permanently from those valleys, but to help to fit them to adorn them more, by acquiring a higher and broader sense of them, and of the dignity of labor there. Also, I desire that they should acquire that knowledge which shall enable them to labor in accordance with the latest advances of science and art in that direction.

If, in the progress of their education, fitness for other spheres of labor should be manifested, I should wish them to be free to enter upon those spheres; but not like too many of our youth, to learn just enough from books and from contact with society, to give them a distaste for work.

I have felt the importance of helping them only to help themselves, and how to do this and send them to any of the schools with which I am acquainted I knew not, until I saw, in the *Advocate and Guardian*, an article entitled "A new Way for Women;" in which mention was made of you and your plan. I felt then as one does on seeing a streak of blue sky after long groping in the tangled woods; I felt that my path was opening to the light and that I had not groped in vain.

I will not take your time to read much more from my pen now, but wish to express the hope and belief that *thoroughness* will characterize your instructions and the results to your pupils. It is a great want among women in this country. Those of us who have much to do with the poor know this full well. So few poor workingwomen can do anything *thoroughly.*

Do not think, because I have confined my remarks to the so-called poor, that I am not deeply sensible of and interested in the benefits to others which will result from your efforts. I have too much at heart the true progress of woman in all that refines and ennobles and most truly womanizes her, not to welcome her initiation into such pursuits as your plan includes and suggests. Were I young enough and strong enough, I would gladly become your pupil. I shall follow you each step of your way with true sympathy in its many difficulties, and appreciation of the courage and devotedness which seem to characterise you.

As I shall send one or more pupils to you as soon as your school opens, I cannot take more than ten shares (at $5.00 each), at present. You will need money in making your preparations. Shall I send it to you, or to Rev. S. J. May?

I close with feelings of personal friendship which I think will *grow* from our first interview; and with that love to all women which causes me to welcome you among those of my own country.

JULIA A. TAPPAN.

### *TOBACCO.*

DEAR BOYS:—I desire to address a short letter to you, from time to time, on the injurious effects of tobacco. I have written and preached against this poison twenty years and more, and, as a sailor might say, "I know every rope in the ship." Great and good men, over the nation, have often written me letters respecting this evil, and all I shall now do is to give you a letter from the Hon. Gerrit Smith, Peterboro, N. Y. This may serve as an entering wedge to what I may say to you hereafter. Mr. Smith is a large man, with a large mind, a large heart, and what is rather extraordinary, he has a large purse. He loves God and his fellow-men; he loves young America, and he loves you, and should you see him, you could not but love him, for he is a princely man. Hence I know you will give heed to his kind words.

GEO. TRASK, Fitchburg, Mass.

LETTER FROM GERRIT SMITH, ESQ., N. Y.

*My Dear George:*—I could have wept, the other day, when I saw you smoking a cigar. Only fourteen years old, and already at work to poison your body and poison your soul with tobacco! O, this is sad, indeed!

My dear boy, you see not what is before you. If you did you would be appalled; and you would fall upon your knees, and entreat your Heavenly Father to save you from the wasteful, filthy, wicked practice of using tobacco.

Do not excuse yourself by saying that some great and good men use tobacco. The great and good men who do so are in danger of sinking into very little and very wicked men before they die.

Tobacco and rum! What terrible twin brothers! What mighty agents of Satan! What a large share of the American people they are destroying! I love my children; and because I love them, I would rather bury them than see them defile themselves with rum or tobacco.

As Paul said to Timothy, so say I to you: "Keep thyself pure." Be clean in your person, and be clean in your heart. But depend upon it, you can be neither if you use tobacco. Your friend, GERRIT SMITH.

### *LITERARY.*

Justin McCarthy makes some very plain criticisms of the Prince of Wales in the March *Galaxy.* After exposing his profligacy, dissipation and dullness, saying that he never "heard any positively good quality either of heart or intellect" ascribed to him, he concludes his article by showing what will be the effect upon England of the reign of this heir to the throne. He says:

"All the influences of English statesmanship, rank, religion, journalism, patriotism, Philistinism, and flunkeyism, will instinctively combine to screen the throne against scandal, if only the throne will consent to allow of the possibility of such a protection. I have hardly ever known an Englishman whose hostility to monarchical institutions went so far that he would not be ready to say, 'We have got a monarchy; let us try to make the best we can of it.' Therefore the Prince of Wales must be the very Marplot or L'Etourdi of princes, if he cannot contrive to make himself endurable to a people who will bear so much rather than be at the trouble of a change. Of course it is possible that his faults may become grosser and more unmanageable with years (indeed he is quite old enough already to have sown his wild oats long since); and it would be a hard trial upon decorous English statesmen and the English public to endure an openly profligate King. Yet even that nuisance I think would be endured for one lifetime at all events, rather than encounter the danger and trouble of any organic change.

"So long as the Prince of Wales keeps out of politics, he may hold his place well enough; the England of today could far better endure even a George the Fourth than a George the Third. I have little doubt that the Prince of Wales, when he comes to be King, will be discreet in this matter at least. He has never indeed shown any particular interest in political affairs, so far as I have heard. He seems to care little or nothing about the contests of parties. * * * I shall not venture to conjecture what might happen if the Prince of Wales were to develop a perverse inclination to 'meddle and muddle' in politics, because I think such a thing highly improbable. My impression is, on the whole, that things will go on under the reign of the next sovereign in England very much as they have been going on under the present; that the Prince of Wales will be induced to pay a little more attention to decorum and public propriety than he has hitherto done; and that the people of England will laugh at him and cheer for him, talk scandal about him and sing God save him, and finally endure him, on somewhat the same principle as that which induces the New York public to endure overcrowded street-cars and miserable postal arrangements—just because it is less trouble to each individual to put up with his share of a defective institution, than to go out of his way for the purpose of endeavoring to organize any combination to get rid of it."

Richard Grant White contributes to this number a suggestive paper on the decline of the drama, which he entitles "The Clown's Real Pigling." Five chapters of "Put Yourself in His Place," by Charles Reade; an interesting inside view of "Cambridge University;" the continuation of Anthony Trollopes "Editor's Tales;" "Letters from Havanna;" "Ten Years in Rome;" Medusa; "Hand to Hand," a story by Rebecca Harding Davis; "Glimpses into a Portrait Gallery," a fine poem by Geo. H. Calvert, and the usual well selected miscellany, make up the contents of this well edited monthly.

A writer in *Putnam's Monthly* for March, in answering the query "Is Death Painful?" concludes that the final physical dissolution comes without conscious suffering, even when convulsions and distortions occur. Of the beneficent function of pain he says:

"Without pain to direct attention to the fact, half of our diseases would be undetected; and without it to force us to take rest, which is the great antidote, many more of them would go on to a fatal termination. It is the burglar-alarm to warn us when our premises are invaded. It is not an essential of disease, nor one of the elements of danger, as is so often thought; but its duty is, to give the signal so long as danger exists. It disappears simultaneously with the termination of the disease. It sometimes disappears while the disease continues, but then its departure is ominous of evil. It has gone, not because it has accomplished its object, but because it has failed to do so. The disease has triumphed in some particular part, and death of that portion is occurring, and suffering ceases because it can no longer be of use. Have we not a right to reason that, as it is in a part, so it will be in the whole? Is it not likely, reasoning from analogy, that all suffering should cease when it is certain that death of the whole must take place? Perhaps this cessation of suffering takes place only a few moments before death, too late for any signal to that effect from the patient; but that it often does occur, we know from the grateful confession of many a sufferer; and is it not contrary to all reason to suppose that, after it once has ceased, it will make a useless onset again at the very last moment?"

Among the other contributions are "The Bear Hunt;" "School-days at the Sacred Heart;" "Babel in the Midst of us;" "Our Trip to Egypt as Guests of the Viceroy;" "A Woman's Right," a serial story by Mary Clemer Ames; An excellent review of Bryant's Translation of "The Iliad," and the usual entertaining variety in the Editorial department.

*Lippincott's Magazine* for March, contains, "The Vicar of Bullhampton," by Anthony Trollope; "Give me a Pin and I'll Show you a Show!", by Prof. J. D. Bruns;" "Jim Lane," a Biographical Sketch; "The Coming Revolution in England," by Arthur Pember; "The Stranger of Nahant;" "Dreams;" "Villainous Saltpetre," by J. Franklin Fitts; "Marble Faun-ing," by Annie L. Macgregor; "The Vaudoux in St. Domingo," by H. Hargrave; "Concerning Shelley," by Miss H. Pierson; "To-day," a poem, by Prof. Henry Hartshorne; "Errors of the Press," by Gen. James Grant Wilson; "The Forger's Bride," by Rose Terry; "Government and the Gold Premium," by Hon. Amasa Walker; Our Monthly Gossip; Literature of the Day.

Messrs. Fields, Osgood & Co. have received a telegram from London announcing the title of Charles Dickens's new novel, which is to be published in *Every Saturday* simultaneously with the issue of the serial parts in London, Mr. Dickens having furnished his American publishers with advance sheets. The title of the story is "The Mystery of Edwin Drood." The novel will be first given to the public in the pages of *Every Saturday*, and will begin in March.

Jean Ingelow has written a poem descriptive of domestic country life in England, not in its present aspects, but as it was some time ago. The volume is to be published first in this country by Roberts Brothers, and will include several poems printed in periodicals since the issue of her last book, "A Story of Doom," also written several years ago, but for some reason not given in either of her two volumes of poetry hitherto published.

The title of Gail Hamilton's allegorical assault upon Fields, Osgood & Co., is to be "A Battle of the Books, Recorded by an unknown writer for the Use of Authors and Publishers." And the title-page bears the following motto from *The Biglow Papers:*

Why talk so dreffle big, John,
Of honor, when it meant
You did n't care a fig, John,
But jest for ten per cent?

Students of Tennyson will be glad to learn that Macmillan & Co., purpose bringing out a "Globe edition" of Sir Thomas Mallory's "Morte d' Arthur," with a complete index of the names, places, and events mentioned in it.

### *OBITUARY.*

LEWIS MORGAN.

ANOTHER of the early workers in the cause of the slave's freedom has gone to his rest. LEWIS MORGAN, formerly of Marlboro, Ohio, died suddenly of neuralgia of the heart, January 6, at the house of his son in West Liberty, Iowa.

Eminently a man of principle, his regard for moral rectitude outweighed his devotion to party or sect, and he hesitated not to testify against and even to come out from the one and the other when truth and humanity required. He was for several years a member of the Executive Committee of the Western Anti-Slavery Society, where his plain common sense combined with his earnest zeal for the cause, made him highly useful. His sterling integrity of character commanded the respect of those who differed with him in views, and even hated and misrepresented his opinions and purposes. Thus one by one the old veterans of the Anti-Slavery movement pass away, their mission ended and their work done.

G.

LODENSY SCOTT.

Passed to the "Spirit world," from her home in Cuba, N. Y., February 7th, 1870, Mrs. Lodensy Scott, aged 53 years. Mrs. Scott is the mother of Cora L. V. Tappan, of Washington; early and widely known as an advocate of the "Spiritual Philosophy," and now an earnest friend of the wronged Indian and oppressed Negro. Mrs. Scott was a believer in Spiritualism and an earnest worker in all the reforms it indicated. The needy found in her a warm friend. The Slave in his chains she pitied, and pleaded his cause at the hearthstone and in the public assemblage. During the recent war, her feelings were deeply interested with our suffering soldiers, and to the complaint of *meager fare* she was wont to reply, "remember the poor soldier has not so good as this."

The invalid felt her healing influence, and the sufferer was encouraged by her hope. She believed in human rights without reference to color or sex,—honoring labor by her womanly effort in the common duties of life. A *higher culture* in woman she claimed to be the shortest road to equal rights. The funeral services of Mrs. Scott were participated in by the writer, and closed by most fitting words from her own daughter, Cora L. V. Tappan. A large circle of friends will miss her presence, but her virtues will continue to mould the minds of those who knew her; and the flowers she planted, and the grand old hills about her home will testify to her love of the beautiful.

G. W. T.

COLLINS, N. Y., February 15th, 1870.


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# Miscellaneous Department.

## COLD AND QUIET.

BY JEAN INGELOW.

Cold, my dear—cold and quiet,
In their cups on yonder lea,
Cowslips fold the brown bee's diet;
So the moss enfoldeth thee.
"Plant me, plant me, O love, a lily flower—
Plant at my head, I pray you, a green tree;
And when our children sleep, she sighed, "at the dusk hour,
And when the lily-blossoms, O come out to me!"

Lost, my dear? Lost, nay, deepest
Love is that which loseth least;
Through the night-time while thou sleepest,
Still I watch the shrouded east.
Near thee, near thee my wife that was liveth,
"Lost" is no word for such a love as mine;
Love from her past to me a present giveth,
And love itself doth comfort, making pain divine.

Rest, my dear, rest. Fair showeth
That which was, and not in vain
Sacred have I kept, God knoweth,
Love's last words atween us twain.
"Hold by our past, my only love, my lover;
Fall not, but rise, O love, by loss of me!"
Boughs from our garden, white with bloom hang over.
Love, now the children slumber, I come out to thee."

—*Good Words.*

## *DEEP SEA DREDGINGS.*

Men have ever been strangely charmed by the unknown and the seemingly inaccessible. The astronomer exhibits the influence of this charm as he constructs larger and larger telescopes, that he may penetrate more and more deeply beyond the veil which conceals the greater part of the universe from the unaided eye. The geologist seeking to piece together the fragmentary records of the past which the earth's surface presents to him, is equally influenced by the charm of mystery and difficulty. And the microscopist who tries to force from nature the secret of the infinitely little, is led on by the same strange desire to discover just those matters which nature has been most careful to conceal from us.

The energy with which in recent times men have sought to master the problem of deep-sea sounding and deep-sea dredging, is, perhaps, one of the most striking instances ever afforded of the charm which the unknown possesses for mankind. Not long ago one of the most eminent geographers of the sea spoke regretfully about the small knowledge men have obtained of the depths of ocean. "Greater difficulties," he remarked, "than any presented by the problem of deep-sea research have been overcome in other branches of physical inquiry. Astronomers have measured the volumes and weighed the masses of the most distant planets, and increased thereby the stock of human knowledge. Is it creditable to the age that the depths of the sea should remain in the category of unsolved problems? that its 'ooze and bottom' should be a sealed volume, rich with ancient and eloquent legends, and suggestive of many an instructive lesson that might be useful and profitable to man.'"

Since that time, however, Deep-Sea Dredging has gradually become more and more thoroughly understood and mastered. Recently, when the telegraphic cable which had lain so many months at the bottom of the Atlantic was hauled on board the Great Eastern from enormous depths, men were surprised and almost startled by the narrative. The appearance of the ooze-covered cable as it was slowly raised towards the surface, and the strange thrill which ran through those who saw it and remembered through what mysterious depths it had twice passed; its breaking away almost from the very hands of those who sought to draw it on board; and the successful renewal of the attempt to recover the cable,—all these things, were heard of as one listens to a half-incredible tale. Yet when that work was accomplished, deep-sea dredging had already been some time a science, and many things had been achieved by its professors which presented, in reality, greater practical difficulties than the recovery of the Atlantic Cable.

Recently, however, deep-sea researches have been carried on with results which are even more sensational, so to speak, than the grappling feat which so surprised us. Seas so deep that many of the loftiest summits of the Alps might be completely buried beneath them have been explored. Dredges weighing with their load of mud nearly half a ton have been hauled up without a hitch from depths of some 14,000 feet. But not merely has comparatively rough work of this sort been achieved, but by a variety of ingenious contrivances men of science have been able to measure the temperature of the sea at depths where the pressure is so enormous as to be equivalent to a weight of more than 430 tons on every square foot of surface.

The results of these researches are even more remarkable and surprising, however, than the means by which they have been obtained. Sir Charles Lyell has fairly spoken of them as so astonishing "that they have to the geologist almost a revolutionary character." Let us consider a few of them.

No light can be supposed to penetrate to the enormous depths just spoken of. Therefore, how certainly we might conclude that there can be no life there. If, instead of dealing with the habitability of planets, Whewell, in his "Plurality of Worlds," had been considering the question whether at depths of two or three miles living creatures could subsist, how convincingly would he have proved the absurdity of such a supposition. Intense cold, perfect darkness, and a persistent pressure of two or three tons to the square inch,—such, he might have argued, are the conditions under which life exists, if at all, in those dismal depths. Certainly, even if we were disposed to concede the bare possibility that life of some sort may be found there, then certainly some new sense must replace sight,—the creatures in these depths can assuredly have no eyes, or only rudimentary ones.

But the recent deep-sea dredgings have proved that not only does life exist in the very deepest parts of the Atlantic, but that the beings which live and move and have there beings beneath the three-mile mountain of water have eyes which the ablest naturalists pronounce to be perfectly developed. Light, then, of some sort must exist in those abysms, though whether the home of the deep-sea animals be phosphorescent, as Sir Charles Lyell suggests, or how light may reach these creatures, we have no present means of determining.

If there is one theory which geologists have thought more justly founded than all others, it is the view that the various strata of the earth were formed at different times. A chalk district, for example, lying side by side with a sandstone district, has been referred to a totally different era. Whether the chalk was formed first or whether the sandstone existed before the minute races came into being which formed the cretaceous stratum, might be a question. But no doubt existed in the minds of geologists that each formation belonged to a distinct period. Now, however, Dr. Carpenter and Prof. Thompson may fairly say, "We have changed all this." It has been found that at points of the sea bottom only eight or ten miles apart, there may be in progress the formation of a cretaceous deposit and of a sandstone region, each with its own proper fauna. "Wherever similar conditions are found upon the dry land of the present day," remarks Dr. Carpenter, "it has been supposed that the formation of chalk and the formation of sandstone must have been separated from each other by long periods, and the discovery that they may actually co-exist upon adjacent surfaces has done no less than strike at the very root of the customary assumptions with regard to geological time."

Even more interesting, perhaps, to many, are the results which have been obtained respecting the varying temperatures of deep-sea regions. The peculiarity just considered is, indeed, a consequence of such variations; but the fact itself is at least as interesting as the consequences which flow from it. It throws light on the long-standing controversy respecting the oceanic circulation. It has been found that the depths of the equatorial and tropical seas are colder than those of the North Atlantic. In the tropics the deep-sea temperature is considerably below the freezing-point of fresh water, in the deepest part of the Bay of Biscay the temperature is several degrees above the freezing-point. Thus one learns that the greater part of the water which lies deep below the surface of the equatorial and tropical seas comes from the Antarctic regions, though undoubtedly there are certain relatively narrow currents which carry the waters of the Arctic seas to the tropics. The great point to notice is that the water under the equatorial seas must really have travelled from polar regions. A cold of 30 degrees can be explained in no other way. We see at once, therefore, the explanation of those westerly equatorial currents which have been so long a subject of contest. Sir John Herschel failed to prove that they are due to the trade winds, but Maury failed equally to prove that they are due to the great warmth and consequent buoyancy of the equatorial waters. In fact, while Maury showed very convincingly that the great system of oceanic circulation is carried on *despite* the winds, Herschel proved in an equally convincing manner that the overflow conceived by Maury should result in an easterly instead of a westerly current. Recently the theory was put forward that the continual process of evaporation going on in the equatorial regions leads to an indraught of cold water in bottom-currents from the polar seas. Such currents coming *towards* the equator, that is, travelling from latitudes where the earth's eastwardly motion is less to latitudes in which that motion is greater, would lag behind, that is, would have a westwardly motion. It seems now placed beyond a doubt that this is the true explanation of the equatorial ocean-currents.

Such are a few, and but a few, among the many interesting results which have followed from the recent researches of Dr. Carpenter and Prof. Thomson, in the hitherto little-known depths of the great sea.—*Spectator.*

## STAND DIVINELY IN THY LOT.

Deem not that *this* is human happiness,
Serene, sublime, unchanging happiness,
To know no pain, enjoying changelessly
On earth the cloudless favor of the gods.
No,—but to take one's share of weal and woe,—
The extract both of bitter and of sweet,
From the whole lump of sorrow and of joy,
The lot appointed to all human kind,
Whereof each woe may fall to any one,
And every good may fall to any one,
Yet but a measured part can light on each,—
One's griefs with heavenly sweetness to endure,
One's bliss with heavenly sweetness to enjoy,
Building all up into a human shape:
The heart yet young and the old heart no less,
The tears, the smiles, the yearnings of our lot,
The flight of men, the love of near and dear,
The throng of living, death of loving ones,
One's own encroaching age, approaching death.

And *this*, then, deem thou human happiness,
Serene, sublime, unchanging happiness!
To live with all one's heart right in the days,
An intimate inmate of their joy and woe,
And then, when one draws breath again and thinks,
Thinks of himself, thinks of his lot, his heart,
And of the power that shapes his life for him,
Then to stand clearly up before one's spirit,
And see: who 'tis that suffers and enjoys:
A man! And who then lives man's life: a god!
And see: what life he lives: the life of God!

—*Leopold Schefer—Layman's Breviary.*

## *BEHIND THE SCENES IN POLITICAL LIFE.*

The world at large, the mere newspaper-reading, club-frequenting world, has its own special idols in the House of Commons, and believes in them alone. It pins its faith to Gladstone or Disraeli, according to the political creed which it professes, and it regards Lowe, Bright, Bruce, Goschen and Cardwell as the lieutenants of the one, and Hardy, Northcote, Manners and Hunt as the lieutenants of the other. Out of the circumscribed lists of statesmen in which it thus deals it seldom travels; and it has little belief in any one who is not to be found within the limits of those lists. But those who are familiar with the inner life of politics, those to whom our statesmen are something more than mere names, know that not the least influential of their number are men with whose reputation the public is comparatively unfamiliar, men who are not regarded by the press or by the platform demagogues of provincial towns as at all important or influential. In fact, in politics, as in most other things, there are workers whose labor lies comparatively behind the scenes, but who, although they may not often figure in public, are not the less important upon that account. It would be easy to name many such men. Some of them are not even in Parliament; and yet they exercise, somehow or other, a mysterious influence over the destinies of party. They may occasionally be seen, these men, in the lobby on the eve of a great division. What they are doing there no one knows; and yet they are evidently perfectly at home. They exchange curt sentences with the whips of their respective parties; they hold long conversations with sundry honorable gentlemen in nooks and corners of the various corridors, and they may even be seen in consultation with the great party leaders, and not—be it remarked—listening to those eminent men, but talking to them in a patronizing, and even an authoritative fashion. This is one type of the man behind the scenes in the political arena.

Another type may be found seated on one of the back benches, among the beardless young lordlings from the counties, and heavy men, with big watch chains and bulging shirt fronts, from the manufacturing towns. This man sits there apparently the least noticeable of all the men upon his bench. He seldom speaks; he seldom cheers; he never obtrudes himself upon the notice of the House. The "new member" who has come up from the country swelling with a sense of his self-importance, and whose heart, during the first days of his membership, has been somewhere in his boots, first plucks up courage, first begins to recover his self-esteem, when he is brought in contact with this man. The quiet old gentleman with the white hair and the wrinkled, weather-beaten face, looks so very modest and insignificant, that Mr. Boanerges thinks it safe to assume toward him a little of the manner with which he has been accustomed to strike awe into the breasts of the burgesses of Puddlecombe. But some day he will see in the middle of an important debate on some great social or economical question, a strange and disturbing sight. He will behold the right honorable gentleman, the Prime Minister, leaving his seat on the Treasury Bench, and slipping up the gangway to that retired spot where the quiet old gentleman is sitting in his usual state of quiescence. He will watch with envious eyes a long whispered conference between the leader of the House and the man he has been inwardly despising; and when, during the course of the evening, the latter rises to speak, he will be stricken with astonishment at the sudden silence which falls upon the House, and at the respectful attention with which all that the obscure member has to say is listened to.—*St. James's Magazine.*

Remarkable Memories.—Magliabecchi, the founder of the great library at Florence, had so wonderful a memory that Gibbon styled him "memory personified." At one period of his life Seneca could repeat two thousand words precisely as they had been pronounced. Gassendi had acquired by heart six thousand Latin verses, and in order to give his memory exercise he was in the habit of daily reciting six hundred verses from different languages. Saunderson, another mathematician, could repeat all Horace's odes and a great part of the other Latin authors. La Croze, after listening to twelve verses in as many languages, could not only repeat them in the order in which he heard them, but could also transpose them. Pope had an excellent memory, and many persons have amused themselves by looking through his writings and pointing out how often he had brought it into play. He was able to turn with great readiness to the precise place in a book where he had seen any passage that had struck him. John Lynden had a very peculiar faculty for getting things by rote, and he could repeat correctly any long, dry document, such as a deed of parliament, after having heard it read; but if he wanted any single paragraph he was obliged to begin at the commencement and proceed with his recital until he came to what he required. There was a French novelist, who, being a printer, composed a volume in type, and thus the book was printed without having been written. Bishop Warburton had a prodigious memory, which he taxed to an extraordinary degree. His "Divine Legation" would lead one to suppose that he had indefatigably collected and noted down the innumerable facts and quotations there introduced; but the fact is that his only note book was an old almanac, in which he occasionally jotted down a thought. Scaliger obtained so perfect a knowledge of one Latin book, that he offered to repeat any passage with a dagger at his breast, to be used against him in case of a failure of memory.

Two Meals a Day.—If any man or woman of forty-five or over, not engaged in hard manual labor, especially the studious, sedentary and indoor livers, would take but two meals a day for one month, the second meal not being later than three in the afternoon, and absolutely nothing afterwards, except it might be in some cases an orange or lemon, or cup of warm drink, such as tea, broma, sugar-water, or ice cream, there would be such a change for the better in the way of sound sleep, a feeling, on waking, of having rested, an appetite for breakfast, a buoyancy of disposition during the day, with a geniality of temper and manner, that few, except the animal and the glutton, would be willing to go back to the flesh pots of Egypt. "Ben Wade," as he is frequently called, one of the political lions of the West, has taken but two meals a day for twenty years; and if all sedentary persons, those who are in doors a greater part of the time, would, after the age of forty-five, observe, the same inflexible rule, there can be no doubt, other things being equal, that long years of happy exemption from the ordinary ills of life would be the result. The reason is that the stomach would have time to rest for recuperation, and would thus be able to perform its part more thoroughly, making purer blood, giving better sleep, and securing good appetite for breakfast. Let any man try it for ten days, taking the second meal seven hours after the first, and abandon the practice if he can.—*Hall's Journal of Health.*

Antiquity of the World.—I am speaking a very long way within the limit when I say it is impossible to suppose that the coal-measures accumulated faster than at the rate of one-tenth of an inch in a year. Two thousand feet are equal to 24,000 inches, and that multiplied by ten gives 240,000 years! I am speaking with excessive moderation when I fix that time as the minimum for the formation of the coal-measures. Then that was but a fragment of geological time.—*Prof. Huxley.*

## THE TEUTON'S LAMENT.

Mine Cot! mine Cot! vat language dat,
I cannot English spraken,
For shust so sure I speak him right,
So sure I bee's mistaken.

For when I says I want my beer
I mean that lager fixen;
Bier means dem tings that folks ride on
Ven dey go dead as blixen.

Dey say dey "raise" a building,
Den "raze" it down so cline,
"Rays" mean dem tings the sun trows,
Ven it gets up to shine.

"Meat" means dem ting dats coot to eat,
"Mete" also means ting proper,
'Tis only "mete" to measure dese tings,
Ven steampoats "meet" the stopper.

Shust the same words means everyting,
It makes no business whether
You spell him dis or t'other way,
Von sounds almost like t'other.

Mine Cot! mine Cot! so sure I knows,
I cannot English spraken,
For ven I "nose" I speak him right,
Vy, then I gets mistaken.

A Military Mother.—A German paper gives an account of a strange incident which occured lately on the occasion of a marriage before the civil authorities in Algeria. The official required the consent of the mother, and asked if she were present. A loud bass voice answered, "Yes." The mayor looked up and saw a tall soldier before him. "That is well," he said; "let the mother come here—her consent and signature are necessary." To the astonishment of all present, the soldier approached the mayor with long strides, saluted in military style, and said: "You ask for the mother of the bride; she stands before you." "Very well, sir," replied the mayor, "then stand back—I can take no proxy; I must see the mother—the mother, I tell you!" "And I repeat," rejoined the soldier, "that she stands before you. My name is Maria L— I have been thirty-six years in the service; I have been through several campaigns, and obtained the rank of sergeant; here are my papers, the permission to wear uniform, and my nomination as sergeant-major." The mayor carefully examined the documents and found them perfectly correct, and completed the marriage of the bridal pair, the mother blessing them so fervently with her deep bass voice that all present were more startled than touched.

Be true to your own highest conviction. Intimations from our own souls of something more perfect than others teach, if faithfully followed, give us a consciousness of spiritual force and progress never experienced by the vulgar of high life or low life, who march, as they are drilled, to the step of their fortunes.—*Channing.*

The Russian Society for the Development of Commerce and Industry has sent deputations to the Grand Duke Constantine and Prince Gortchakoff recommending the government to take steps for the cultivation of cotton in Central Asia. These deputations, which, it is stated, met with a very cordial reception, represented that *if* the expedition which has just been sent to the bay of Krasnovodsk, in the Caspian, should succeed in overcoming the resistance of the Khan of Khiva, and making a harbor at the mouth of the Amou-Darya, Russia will eventually cease to be dependent on America for her supply of cotton. "Your *If* is the only peacemaker," saith good Master Touchstone; "much virtue in *If*."

Civilized Life.—The music of civilized life is not in the song of birds, or the flow of streams or the tinkling of flocks. Alas! it is a music sadder and more boisterous and more incomplete; but it may be there is a deeper tone in it than in the calm self-satisfaction of pastoral incompleteness. Because the cries are loud, the instruments unequal to the tunes they should play, shall people decry it? Is Nature divine? Perhaps in the darkest London slum, where dirt and sorrow and filth are massed together, there may be a deeper divinity than in the widest, sweetest valley where sheep are browsing, evening lights shining on the hills, hamlets sprinkled in thin nooks, crops ripening in their season, and wayside crosses casting their shade across the precipitous road.—*Miss Thackeray.*

## SONNET.

BY A. L. S.

As, in dim woodlands, ere one rosy ray
Calls forth the birdling from its mossy nest,
Some fine, foregoing influence of the day
Allures sweet music from the songster's breast,
And in the dusk it murmurs dreamily;
Thus, oft, ere morning cometh, murmur we,
Snatches of song we warble in unrest,
Snatches of olden hymns, whose music quaint
Some martyr fired—or cheer'd some dying saint—
Lyrics which haunt the universal heart,
Whatever creeds of intellect divide,
Whatever joys elate or ills betide:
So through our lives let the dear music glide,
Till discords die, till shadows shall depart!

Deep Sea Life.—Dr. Carpenter has returned in safety from the third trip in deep sea dredgings. His results quite bear out the conclusions drawn from the two previous ones. Some new facts, however, of extreme interest have been discovered, the publication of which we may expect shortly. It is hardly possible to exaggerate the importance of these investigations, in their bearings on the most important general problems of biology, physical geography, and geology. They teach us that the bottom of the deep ocean is the home of many creatures, who live there in the absence of light, under great pressure, in water often excessively cold—just above freezing point—abounding in carbonic acid and in organic matter. Of these influences the one which makes itself most felt is that of cold. It is this, and not the pressure, not the want of bright sunlight, that stunts the creatures, and makes them reproduce at the bottom of equatorial seas the fauna of arctic surface regions. Nor is the life at these depths confined to low-born Foraminifera, or to that wonderful protoplasmic Bathybius, which Professor Huxley told the British Association at Exeter, he had now found in soundings from many quarters of the globe, and which therefore seems to be a *vast thin sheet of living matter, enveloping the whole earth beneath the seas.* Where, as in certain regions, the deep waters are warm, highly organized beings of bright colors and well-appointed eyes, are brought up by the dredge. These researches press upon us the question,—Is it possible for living matter to be born and nourished in the absence of light in the presence of carbonic acid, and in the absence of any heat higher than the temperature of about 32 deg. F., in the absence, that is, of almost any force which can be transmuted into vital force? At these great depths there is no vegetation properly so called, and Prof. Wyville Thomson, who is associated with Dr. Carpenter in these researches, is of opinion that here the lowest living beings feed on the lifeless organic matter which exists in so large a quantity in the water. We seem here to be near the transition from complex lifeless protoid matter and living protoplasm. The exact condition and nature of this organic matter is of extreme importance, and we understand a distinguished chemist is about to make it the subject of an enquiry. There is another point of no less interest. These organisms, which are thus building up chalk strata (for this deep Atlantic ooze is nothing but incipient chalk) at the bottom of the ocean are, to a very large extent, identical with many of the remains found in the chalk formations. This is so much the case that we may speak of races of animals building the old hills of millions of years ago, and laying now the foundation of the chalk hills of times to come, themselves remaining unchanged all the time between.—*Academy.*

Goethe's Hermann and Dorothea.—A letter from Goethe, dated 1797, was found the other day in the firm of the publisher Vieweg in Braunschweig. It is addressed to the gentleman who was head of the firm at the time, and runs as follows: "I send you a manuscript in a sealed cover. If Herr Vieweg will not pay 200 Friedrichs d'or for it, he will have the goodness to return the packet without unsealing it." The cautious publisher, it seems, took some days to consider the course he ought to pursue. At last, on the principle that "nothing venture nothing win," he broke the seal. The enclosure turned out to be no less a work than the poem "Hermann and Dorothea," one of most charming and artistically complete that Goethe ever wrote. Herr Vieweg had certainly no reason to complain that he paid more for the manuscript than it was worth.—*Globe.*

What Becomes of Old Shoes.—Under this caption we are told, in *Cosmos* (August, 28th, 1869), that old shoes are cut in small pieces, which are afterwards kept for a couple of days in chloride of sulphur. The effect of this is to render the leather hard and brittle. When this is found to have been effected, the material is withdrawn from the action of the chloride of sulphur, washed with water, dried, ground to powder, and mixed with some substance which causes it to adhere together (for instance, shellac, or any other resinous substances, or good glue, or a thick solution of gum) and is then pressed into moulds, and shaped into buttons, combs, knife-handles, etc.

Self-Help.—He who has not learned the lesson of resolute self-help, has made little progress as a student, has grown little towards real manhood. Half the world refuses to do its own thinking, to toil through the solution of its own knotty problems; hence half the world who will not do this, must be subject to the other half who will. *They who do the thinking will either directly or indirectly do the governing.*

The growth toward the infinite in goodness, must lead men into sympathy with all classes and conditions, and to have true sympathy one must enter fully into the life of individuals of all conditions.

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